

The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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WEATHER FORECAST

FAIR

Barometer 30.10

December 26 1914. Temperature 6 a.m. 60, 2 p.m. 86, Humidity 86.

December 26, 1913

Temperature 6 a.m. 87, 2 p.m. 84, Humidity 89.

2817 晚十月一十年寅甲

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1914.

大正 號六廿月二拾英西曆

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\$36 PER ANNUM

TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

MORE GERMAN TRENCHES CAPTURED.

RUSSIANS MEETING WITH SUCCESS.

German Regiment Almost Annihilated; Nearly 4,000 More Prisoners Taken.

AUSTRIAN ATTEMPT TO TORPEDO FRENCH BATTLESHIP FAILS.

[Reuter's Service To The "Telegraph."]

Belgian Army Pushes Forward.

Dec. 24, 5.50 p.m.

A Paris communique states:—
From the sea to the Lys we advanced by sapping the dunes. We repulsed an attack before Lombardtyde; we carried a group of houses at Zwartewit, south-eastward of Ypres; and repulsed a counter-attack as far as the southern end of the village, despite the liveliest artillery fire.

The Belgian Army pushed forward detachments on the right bank of the Yser, southward of Dixmude, and organised the bridge-head.

Fog in the region of Arras continues to make operations impossible.

There have been artillery combats eastward and south-eastward of Amiens, especially in the neighbourhood of Lassigny.

Zouaves' Brilliant Work.

The Zouaves throughout the day brilliantly repulsed several attacks in the region of the Aisne, and remain masters of the German trenches.

We consolidated yesterday's progress in the regions of Craonne and Rheims, while all counter-attacks on positions captured near Perthes were repulsed.

German Trenches Taken.

We captured 400 metres of German trenches at Mesnil-les-Hurlus, repelling a counter-attack.

The Germans attempted to assume the offensive near Ville-sur-Tourbe, but were dispersed by our artillery.

We gained a little ground in the Bois de la Grurie, and repulsed an attack towards Bagatelle.

There were no operations at Verdun, owing to the mist.

The enemy made an unsuccessful counter-attack at Bois-de-Consenvoye.

Our artillery wrecked and cleared several trenches at Apremont and also silenced some of the enemy's batteries in Woeyre, while our infantry made a forward rush at Ban-de-Sapt and established itself on the ground won.

There is nothing to report from Upper Alsace.

German Bombardment.

Dec. 25, 4.50 a.m.

The evening official statement issued in Paris says:—
North of the Lys the enemy bombarded the approaches to Ypres, the Commines road and the roads from Langemarck, but delivered no attacks.

Our troops made slight progress in front of La Boisselle, north-east of Albert.

A German attack last night on the St. Mard wood, east of Tracy-le-Val, was repulsed.

Allies Strengthen Positions.

We are improving the trenches captured on Tuesday near Puisseleigne, while the ground taken in the district of Sept, near Launois, north of St. Die, has been held and strengthened.

Allies' Good Work.

Dec. 25, 7.5 p.m.

A Paris communique states:—
There have been intermittent artillery engagements in Belgium. We have progressed in the region of Vermelles. We seized a part of the village of Boisselle, north-east of Albert, and we also progressed in the Lihons district. The attacks were most dashing. Everywhere we retained the ground won.

Our artillery southward of the Oise wrecked positions at Bailly and the plateau at Nonvion, while there have been artillery duels and several infantry attacks on the Aisne and in Champagne, which we repulsed, especially near Berry-au-Bac, where we advanced slightly and completely defeated a strong counter-attack.

Our previous progress at Perthes and Mesnil was followed up and consolidated. We took, northward of Mesnil, a strongly fortified wood. We are now masters of the whole of the enemy's first line of defence in these regions.

TO-DAY'S WAR TELEGRAMS.

Five Attacks Repulsed.

At Bois de la Grurie and Bagatelle and at Fontaine-Madame and Saint Hubert, we throw back five attacks and preserved our front.

We advanced between Argonne and the Meuse, despite the snow. Along the front Boureuilles to Vauquois our heavy artillery forces overcame the enemy's batteries and quick-firers, allowing the infantry to dash forward.

Our artillery also compelled the enemy to evacuate several trenches at Ailly and Apremont. We advanced to within 1,500 metres of Cirey.

The Emperor of Austria.

Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam states that the Emperor Francis Joseph is celebrating Christmas in the midst of his family at Schoenbrunn.

Russian Successes.

Dec. 24, 10.40 p.m.

A communique issued in Petrograd states:—
We completely routed last night considerable German forces which had crossed to the right bank of the Bzura. One German regiment was almost completely annihilated and left behind 520 prisoners.

The enemy on the same night made violent attacks in the Bolimoff district, but was everywhere repulsed.

Most obstinate fighting continues on the banks of the Pilica. We drove back the Germans appearing on the right bank of the river. A battle raged along the whole front of the Nida, and was particularly fierce on the lower bank.

We took, during the last two days, northward of Pinczow, 57 officers and 3,000 men, and, southward of Pinczow, eight officers and 800 men.

Our successes of the preceding days southward of the Vistula were continued.

There is no essential change elsewhere.

Austrian Submarine's Attempt.

Dec. 24, 4.20 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Paris states that an Austrian submarine launched two torpedoes at a French battleship in the Straits of Otranto.

One hit a battleship, doing but little damage. There were no casualties.

The Dresden.

Dec. 25, 9.45 p.m.

It is officially announced in Paris that the German cruiser Dresden escaped from the Falkland Islands, reached Punta Arenas, coaled there and left.

News from India.

(Official Telegram Received from Chief of General Staff, India.)

Dec. 24.

The situation continues most satisfactory; the frontier is quiet. Recruiting has never been better, including trans-frontier Pathans. Considerably increased rates for wound, injury and family pension of Indian troops have been sanctioned.

(Official Telegrams from the British Foreign Office.)

Russian Success.

Dec. 24.

The Russian Caucasus Staff report states that the Turks were defeated in the region of Van with severe losses. The Russians captured a mountain gun.

A Christmas Gift.

The King has accepted a fleet of motor ambulances as a Christmas gift to the British Army and Navy from the Maharajahs of Gwalior.

The Maharajah and Begum of Bhopal are providing a hospital ship, and the Maharajah has contributed £38,000 towards the Relief Funds.

Germany Short of Saltpetre.

The Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung says a great danger for Germany is the stoppage of the import of saltpetre. This would result in a lack of nitrogen, which lessens harvests and also entails shortage of ammunition and explosives. The same paper also urges stricter measures for regulating the prices of corn, before it is too late.

The Governor-General of South Africa reports a further capture of rebels.

[The following telegrams appeared in our Special Edition of yesterday:—]

German Aeroplane at Dover.

Dec. 24, 2.55 p.m.

The Official Press Bureau announces that a German aeroplane appeared at Dover at eleven o'clock this morning and dropped a bomb, which exploded in a garden and did no damage.

The aeroplane was only seen for a few seconds, and left seaward. British aircraft immediately ascended, but the enemy was not seen again. The weather was cloudy and foggy.

LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

(Official Telegrams from French Government, via Peking).
Dec. 24.

The Allies progressed at different points between the sea and the Lys. The French and British again took Givenchy, east of Amiens. In the Aisne and Champagne districts there was artillery fighting. French batteries of artillery compelled the enemy to evacuate several trenches between the railway from Laon and the Neufchâtel road. The French carried the last part of the German line of trenches partly conquered on the 21st and repulsed all German counter-attacks; they also took a machine-gun section. The French troops progressed 800 metres in the outskirts of Moulin de Perthes and from 100 to 250 metres on a 400 metres front in La Grurie wood. The French destroyed, near Four de Paris, two iron-plated shelters and silenced one 77 m/m battery and one 150 m/m battery.

Enormous German Losses.

Dec. 24, 2.5 a.m.

An official despatch from Petrograd says: The operations on the 22nd inst. were generally favourable to us on all fronts and especially so on the rivers Nida and Dunajets and in the Carpathians.

The Germans concentrated their efforts throughout the night and all day on the 22nd in an attempt to force the passage of the rivers Bzura and Rawa and an attempt to reach Skierniewice, but they were thrown back across the rivers to their old positions, losing enormously.

Royal Christmas Greetings to the Forces.

Dec. 24, 5.20 a.m.

Every soldier in the trenches and every sailor on the North Sea, as well as all the wounded in hospital, will receive to-morrow a personal greeting from the King and Queen in the form of cards bearing their Majesties' portraits and Christmas wishes in facsimile writing.

The King gave special sittings in khaki uniform for the soldiers' card and in the uniform of an Admiral of the Fleet for the navy card.

The card for the soldiers and sailors is inscribed: "May God protect you and bring you home safe," and that for the wounded: "May you soon be restored to health."

The cards are enclosed in special envelopes bearing the Royal Arms in crimson, and 180 packing cases were needed for their conveyance.

Austrian Explanation of the Serbian Victory.

Dec. 21, 6.25 a.m.

A Vienna communique, explaining the defeat in Serbia, says:—
Sufficient regard was not paid to the difficulties and bad weather made it impossible to supply the troops. Severe losses were inevitable.

The communique concludes by saying that General Potiorek, the Commander-in-Chief, has resigned on account of his health and has been succeeded by the Archduke Eugen.

Big French War Credits.

Dec. 24, 5.20 a.m.

It is announced from Paris that Parliament has voted unanimously, amid cheers, war credits exceeding 341 millions sterling. Parliament then adjourned indefinitely.

Anniversary of Treaty of Ghent.

Dec. 24, 5.30 a.m.

To-day is the hundredth anniversary of the Treaty of Ghent. The papers in editorials point out that, though the celebrations are overshadowed by war, they gain in significance by the vindication of our motives in the war.

As an illustration of the unshakable basis upon which Anglo-American sympathy is founded the British Committee announces that the plans for the celebration will be renewed at the end of the war.

Earl Grey, acting on behalf of the British Committee, has cabled fraternal greetings to Colonel Roosevelt, the President of the American committee.

Austrian Emperor Reported Dying.

Dec. 24, 5.20 a.m.

It is rumoured in Rome that the Emperor Francis Joseph is dying and has received the last sacraments.

French Reports.

(Havas Telegram.)

Dec. 22, 6.40 a.m.

We repulsed a German attack attempting to emerge from Carency, and also three attacks in the Lihons region. We progressed slightly at Tracy-le-Val and carried trenches in the very front of Perthes-les-Hurlus, for about 1,500 metres.

We continued to progress in La Grurie wood. At St. Hubert we repulsed attacks from infantry and also made progress between Argonne and the Meuse.

In Paris the Chamber of Deputies' boxes were full up. M. Deschamps was received with hearty and deafening cheers from all parts of the Chamber. He paid a high tribute to those who fell on the battlefields of honour, he hailed the heroic allies and affirmed that France will realise the motto of her race, "Right is above might."

M. Viviani, continually interrupted by cheers, read the ministerial declaration affirming that the allies and France are firmly resolved to crush definitely Prussian militarism, and, sure of future victory, will fight to the end for the definite deliverance of Europe warranted by fully victorious peace.

The Senate cheered M. Dubost's speech and the ministerial declaration.

(Official Telegrams from the French Government, via Peking.)

On the 21st, between the sea and the Lys artillery fighting prevailed. Between the Lys and the Aisne, the allies repulsed the Germans attempting to emerge from Carency, 10 kilometres north of Arras, and took a few houses in Blangy.

East of Arras, German attacks against Mametz and Lihons were repulsed. Around Conain there was very violent bayonet fighting. French troops carried a front of German trenches of about 1,500 metres and occupied all the trenches bordering on the Calvaire ridge, on the outskirts of Beauséjour.

The progress of the French troops continued in La Grurie wood. North of the Malincourt wood the French troops succeeded between Vauquois and the Meuse, in passing wire entanglements and taking German trenches.

TELEGRAMS.

NEWS FOR BUSY MEN.

CONDENSED.

The latest reports show that the Russians have made progress all along the line.

The Russians have completely routed considerable German forces which had crossed to the right bank of the Bzura.

A German regiment has been almost completely annihilated by the Russians, leaving behind 520 prisoners.

In the last two days the Russians have taken 57 officers and 3,000 men and eight officers and 800 men in two different battles.

In the western theatre progress has been consolidated, by the Allies; trenches have been captured and further ground gained.

The Belgian Army has won further laurels by pushing forward detachments on the right bank of the Yser.

The Zouaves have made themselves conspicuous by repulsing several attacks in the Aisne region.

An Austrian submarine discharged two torpedoes at a French battleship; one hit, but did little damage.

The French heavy artillery has overcome the enemy's batteries and quick-firers at Boureuilles-Vauquois.

The Emperor Francis Joseph has been celebrating Christmas amidst his family at Schoenbrunn.

NEWS.

Further notes on the crisis appear on page 4.

Interesting war items appear to-day.

An interesting war article on "Is the Kaiser Mad?" appears on an extra to-day.

Hongkong Twenty-five Years Ago appears under the heading "1889" on page 4 to-day.

General news and some facts concerning German plots in Egypt appear on page 3.

"Our Contemporaries" appears on page 2, our share report on page 9 and log book on page 6.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.

Monday, December 28.

Auction of China and Curios—
G. P. Lammett's Sales Room—
2.30 p.m.
Sale of Quarrying Rights—P.
W. D.—3 p.m.

Saturday, January 2.

A.D.C. presents "Snowwhite and the Frog Prince"—Theatre Royal—9.15 p.m.

Wednesday, January 6.

A.D.C. Matinee, Theatre Royal "Snowwhite and the Frog Prince"—4.30 p.m.

Saturday, January 10.

London P.T.E. University 2-7 p.m.

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Hongkong, 16th August, 1910

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MR. LI HON FAN, a Chinese graduate versed in literature, has been a teacher to European officials and merchants in this Colony for over ten years. He has a good method of training Europeans to pass in the Chinese examination, and is possessed of a first rate certificate as a Chinese teacher. He has also a good knowledge of Mandarin and Hakka.

Those who intend learning the Chinese language are requested to write c/o "Hongkong Telegraph" office or direct to No. 14, Graham Street, 1st floor.

Hongkong, 29th Jan., 1912.

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NOTICES

OUR CONTEMPORARIES.

South China Morning Post.

The Children's Christmas.
There is no duty in religion more generally agreed upon, more freely accepted by all classes and creeds, nor more justly required by God Almighty, than a perfect submission to His will in all things. If we consider Him as our Maker, we cannot contend with Him; if as our Father, we cannot distrust Him; we gain nothing by repining, nor save anything by resisting. These thoughts come to one unbidden at this Christmas season, when, alas, thousands of homes are filled with sadness and the all-pervading gloom of mourning stills the laughing voices of children who, all unconsciously question the widowed mother when their father will return. Christmas is above all things the children's day, and youth is too precious and too fleeting a thing to be willfully marred by an excess of grief or by visible manifestations of anxiety.

Daily Press.

Christmas.
In our minds we instinctively draw the contrast between the peaceful serenity of Hongkong and the horrors which are being daily perpetrated in the theatre of war, with all the attendant anxiety and pain suffered by the loved ones our soldiers and sailors have left behind them. We shall not at such a moment omit to honour in our silent toasts the many thousands of heroes who have already sacrificed their lives for the country, or to honour also the multitudes who have volunteered to make a similar sacrifice, if need be, in the noble and proud spirit of patriotism crystallised in Kipling's line, "Who dies if England live?" We owe to them our undying gratitude. Yet, in close keeping with the spirit of Christmas, we shall not cease the while to fervently hope that before another year has passed, "peace on earth" will be re-established, and that the era will have dawned when battleflags will for evermore, in Europe at least, be folded in a Parliament of men in which the common-sense of most shall hold a fretful realm in awe, and the kindly earth shall slumber, lapt in universal law.

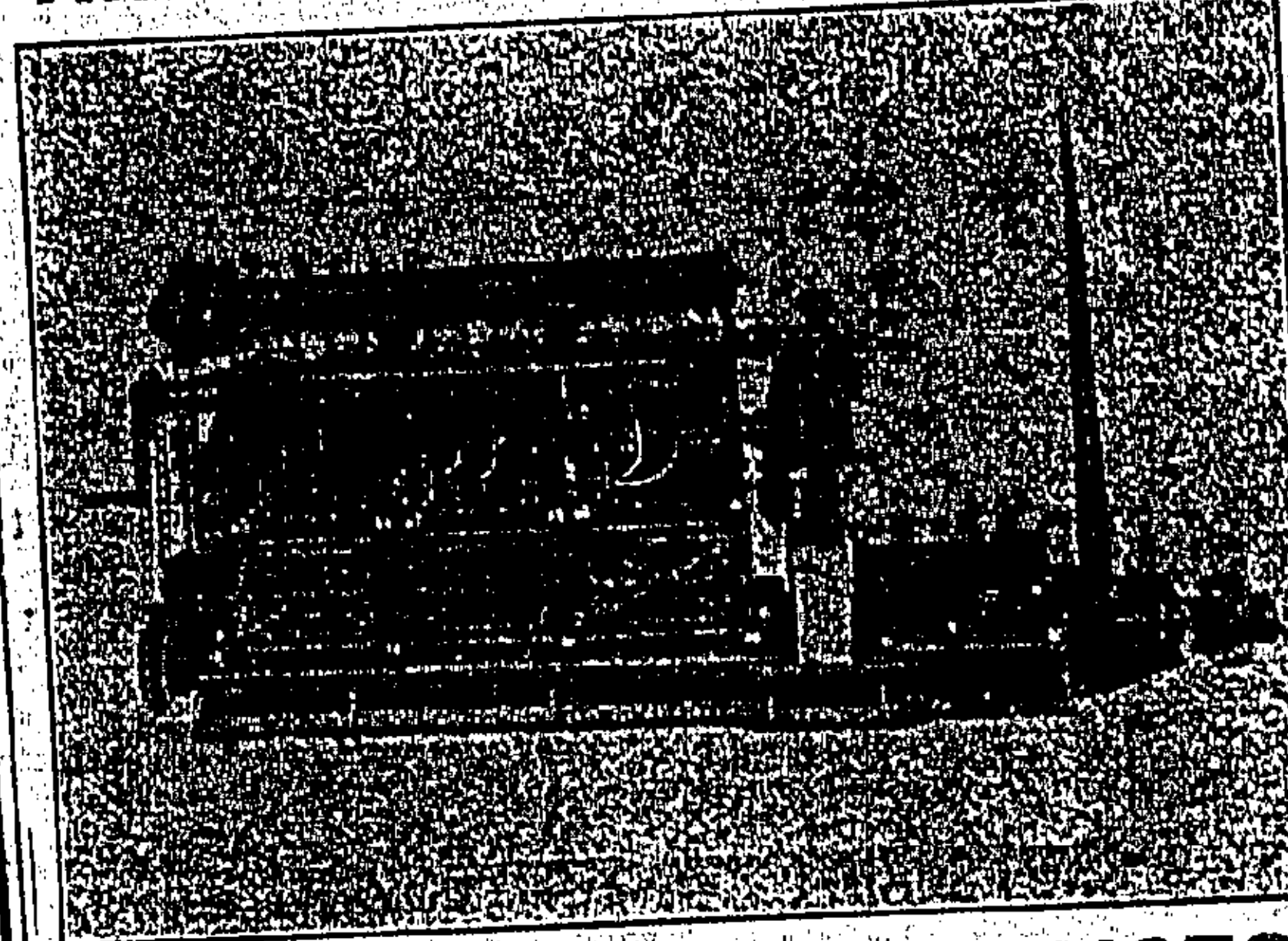
China Mail.

Germany's Real Aim.
And observe the arrogant note sounded in the phrase "It is Germany that strikes." The heaven-inspired Germany, a nation of simpletons, ruled by a barbarous province of swash-bucklers and dominated by an individual who has made them and himself the laughing-stock of the world. Germany's achievements, says Harden, "entitle her to more elbow room in the world." No one prevents Germans from trying to make their colonial possessions successful, but no European nation could ever be coerced into handing over their colonies to German rapacity. "Our might shall create a new law in Europe," shouts the bellicose Harden, evidently oblivious of the barbarism underlying such a statement. It is gross immorality, unblinking barbarism. "Germany must take her place as the leading Power." Such is Germany's ambition and the methods of the savage are the means by which the Germans hope to attain it. "Poor Germany has erred in many respects but in none more than in her estimation of the spirit that animates Britons and their allies."

Mr. Frank Rocketteller Undergoes Operation.
Cleveland (Ohio), November 19.—Mr. Frank Rocketteller, brother of John D. Rocketteller, underwent a surgical operation today refusing to take an anæsthetic. Because of his age, his insistence upon retaining consciousness when under the knife amazed the surgeons.

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Hongkong, 17th July, 1914.

GENERAL NEWS.

Left His Sons 77 Millions.
New York, November 19.—Mr. Anthony N. Brady, who, starting as a poor boy, climbed to the top of Wall Street's financial ladder, left a gross estate of \$77,043,443. By his will he gave his sons, Nicholas F. Brady and James O. Brady, control of his fortune. His widow received \$1,000,000 outright, and an annuity of \$80,000. To charity he left \$100,000.

An All-Round Athlete.
In his prime, Mr. H. J. Chinnery, whose death is announced, was regarded as the best amateur boxer in England. His athletic career, which began in the sixties, shortly after he entered the Stock Exchange, was most remarkable. He won five Queensberry Championships, three middle-weight and two heavy-weight, and never knew defeat in the ring. As a runner he was almost as famous, winning twenty-five races over various distances, although his brother, the late W. M. Chinnery, the fine long-distance runner, who was also on the Stock Exchange, and the best English amateur of his time over the mile, excelled him in this respect. In 1889 the two brothers walked from London to Brighton, which may be regarded as one of the first Stock Exchange "walks" on record. To complete the record of Mr. Chinnery's all-round athletic prowess, it may be mentioned that he was a noted oarsman.

Conscription Proposals for China.
Every now and then we hear of this, that or the other official proposing conscription for this country. The fatal objection to all forms of conscription for China is the lack of money. Were it not for this important difficulty there is no country in the world where a system of conscription could be more simply established or easily enforced; for conscription does not necessarily mean universal conscription, and there are literally millions of surplus mouths in China that would be all the better for being fed with state food, in return for which they would form the state army and navy. In China, as in practically no other country in the world, it would be possible to have a conscript army without withdrawing a single man from productive employment. And quite a large conscript army, the largest in the world, could be maintained without danger of China's becoming a militarist nation. Herein lies an important difference between this country and Japan.—*National Review*.

American General's Death.
Washington, December 17.—General George Breckenridge Davis, U. S. A. retired, died at his home on Columbia Rd. in this city yesterday. General Davis was 87 years old and up to the time that he retired with the rank of major general in 1911 he had served continuously in the army since 1863. General Davis was a delegate to the Geneva Conference in 1866 and to the second peace conference at the Hague the following year. He was the author of "Elements of International Law," a standard text book on that subject. He was also a writer on the subject of military law.

Japanese Government War Insurance Scheme.

The London office of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha is informed by the head office at Tokyo that war risk insurance on cargo by their steamers may now be effected at considerably reduced rates under the Japanese Government Indemnity Scheme. As examples, cargo may be insured from London to India, Straits Settlements and Japan, or vice versa, at 10s per cent.; from Middlesbrough to India and the Straits Settlements at 13s per cent.; and from Middlesbrough to Japan at 15s per cent. These rates are lower than any now quoted in the London market.

Sir E. Clarke's Jubilee.
Sir Edward Clarke has celebrated the completion of his fiftieth year at the Bar, having been called at Lincoln's Inn on November 17, 1864. There are only a few K.C.s whose professional careers have been longer, and, like Sir Edward Clarke, they have ceased to practise. The senior of them all is Mr. Graham Hastings, whom the older members of the Chancery Bar remember as one of the most skilful and popular leaders in the Equity Courts.

NOTICE

Victor Records for Christmas

Wherever there's a Victor or a Victrola, some new Victor Records will be a most appropriate gift.

They will add to the enjoyment of the instrument and make it practically new again.

Come in and hear some of the latest records. We'll gladly give you a list of them and play any you wish to hear.

Prices quoted are in U.S. Currency.

EXCLUSIVE AGENTS:
MOUTRIE'S.

A GERMAN SPY. 3

The Attempt Against Egypt.

The tale of Turkey's fatal surrender to Germany's influence and of Germany's secret attempts to foment troubles against Great Britain in Egypt and throughout the East, culminating in a great raid prepared against the Suez Canal, is set forth in a White Paper issued recently, says the *Daily Mail*.

The despatches exchanged between Sir Edward Grey and Sir L. Mallet, British Ambassador at Constantinople, show that Great Britain and her two Allies promised Turkey that her independence and integrity would not be prejudiced by any conditions of peace provided she would repatriate the German crews of the Goeben and Breslau and observe neutrality.

Despite this, however, German sailors began to arrive in Constantinople. A German steamer installed herself at Therapia and placed her wireless at the disposal of the German Embassy. While the general mobilisation of the Turkish Army proceeded, emissaries were sent to India, Arabia, and Egypt to stir up feeling against Great Britain.

The White Paper gives the revelations of a German spy, an ex-official of the Alexandria police, named Robert Mors, under cross-examination. He describes a meeting with the notorious German agitator Dr. Pruefer and a Turkish staff officer, Omar Fauzi Bey, at Constantinople on September 4, when the chances of a native rising in Egypt were discussed as well as a raid on the Suez Canal. The rising was to be carried out all over the country by bands of marauders recruited from the malefactor class under the direction of Turkish officers.

Mors also had an interview with Enver Pasha, who asked him if the natives would revolt against the English if the Turks marched against Egypt and told Mors that there would certainly be "something for him to do" in Egypt when the time came for action there. Mors subsequently saw Dr. Pruefer and the Sheikh Shawish copying in Arabic a receipt for making bombs.

Mors was arrested at Cairo on his return from leave via Constantinople. He says that at Constantinople he was acquainted with a German official formerly connected with the German Diplomatic Mission at Cairo. He refused to give the German's name, but says he understood him to have the intention of forwarding explosives to Egypt. When the ship by which Mors was returning to Egypt was in the Dardanelles the boatswain brought him a bag which he recognised as belonging to the German, and said some-

REBEL TREACHERY.

Two Attacks After Display of White Flag.

Pretoria, November 20. It is officially announced that a Loyalist force under Commandant Koen had a narrow escape from being captured by a superior force of rebels at Zoonberg. One man was killed, seven men were wounded, while 29 men are missing. It is stated that the rebels fired after hoisting the white flag.

The rebels were estimated at between 1,500 and 2,000 men. Koen's force, which numbered only 300, was almost surrounded, and had to retire to save itself. The rebels hoisted the white flag a second time. William Gibson thereupon went up to a rebel position and disarmed seven rebels. Other portions of the rebel commando were, however, surrounding the Loyalists, and they had to retire. Several of the enemy were killed. Commandant Koen reports that two of his scouts were treacherously shot by the rebels on a farm at Ongezand, one as he was about to shake hands with the owner, Captain Jan Kleck, intelligence officer, was shot dead in the street at Ventersburg yesterday. The report indicates that this was practically murder. Many rebels are coming in to surrender voluntarily.

The Natal Light Horse lost five killed and eleven wounded in repelling an attack by a rebel commando on the Orange River on Wednesday. The rebel losses were considerably heavier. The rebels approached our observation posts with a white flag and wearing white arm-bands. They were permitted to advance to the observation posts, when they suddenly dismounted and fired volleys into our men and horses. An official telegram from Pretoria announced that the Ficksburg commando to-day engaged the enemy at Fonteinburg and drove them off with slight loss, afterwards pursuing them into the mountains. The number of prisoners captured from Beyers' force since November 15 is now 299.

body on board had told him to give it to the passenger in No. 7 (Mors) cabin. Mors suspected that the bag contained explosives, and, opening it, found some hard substances under packing material. In his cabin he found two tin boxes. While still in the Dardanelles an Egyptian officer came to him and asked him if he were the passenger occupying No. 7, and if he had received the things. Mors asked the officer if he had sent them, and he replied, "Yimkin" (perhaps). Mors described at length his unsuccessful attempts to get rid of the tin boxes, which he was afraid might explode.

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In his fez a code was found, which he explained. The references to cotton were information about troops, the best quality denoting British, the inferior native troops. "Kantars" referred to the number of men. Certain phrases referred to the disarming of Egyptian troops. "Come by the first boat" meant that things were in a dangerous state.

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

Eastern Extension Australasia & China Telegraph Co.

Bongmuis Miniere Compagnie, San Francisco.
Brandt, Dorothy Lyman, Hongkong Hotel, Shanghai.
Chibajo 78 Sionguanque, Manila.
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Eriksen, Mrs. Peak Hotel, Bangkok.
Fernandes, Jose Corporal 1268 Gunboat Macao, Macao.
Heise, Hongkong Hotel, Manila.
Madruza 1268 Gunboat Macao, Macao.
Robinson American Consulate, Kuala Selangor.
Siddah Gangany, Nanjangung, Saigon, Saigon.

Yee Kee Chong, 97 Connaught Road, Thames.

W. B. ELWES, Superintendent. Hongkong, Dec. 17th, 1914.
Great Northern Telegraph Company, Ltd.
Bouman, Hongkong Hotel, Shanghai.
Chuenchong, Shanghai.
Itahang, Yonlo Street, Antung Jap.
Powhingchong, Yokohama.
Quanyang, 70 Queen's Road East, Yokohama.
Soccolnik Astor, Saratow.
Suzanne Terrain, Post Office Shanghai.
Tongwoo, Kobe.
Tanshinuatt, Kobe.

R. BLACK, Superintendent. Hongkong, Dec. 18th, 1914.

Mexico Day by Day.
Washington, November 18.—A speedy settlement of the differences of the Mexican factions is indicated in a telegram from the American agents at Aguas Calientes, which declares that Gen. Carranza has notified General Gutierrez that he will resign immediately in the latter's favour.

If you have lost your appetite one of the big variety of dainty dishes at the ALEXANDRA CAFE is sure to tempt you.

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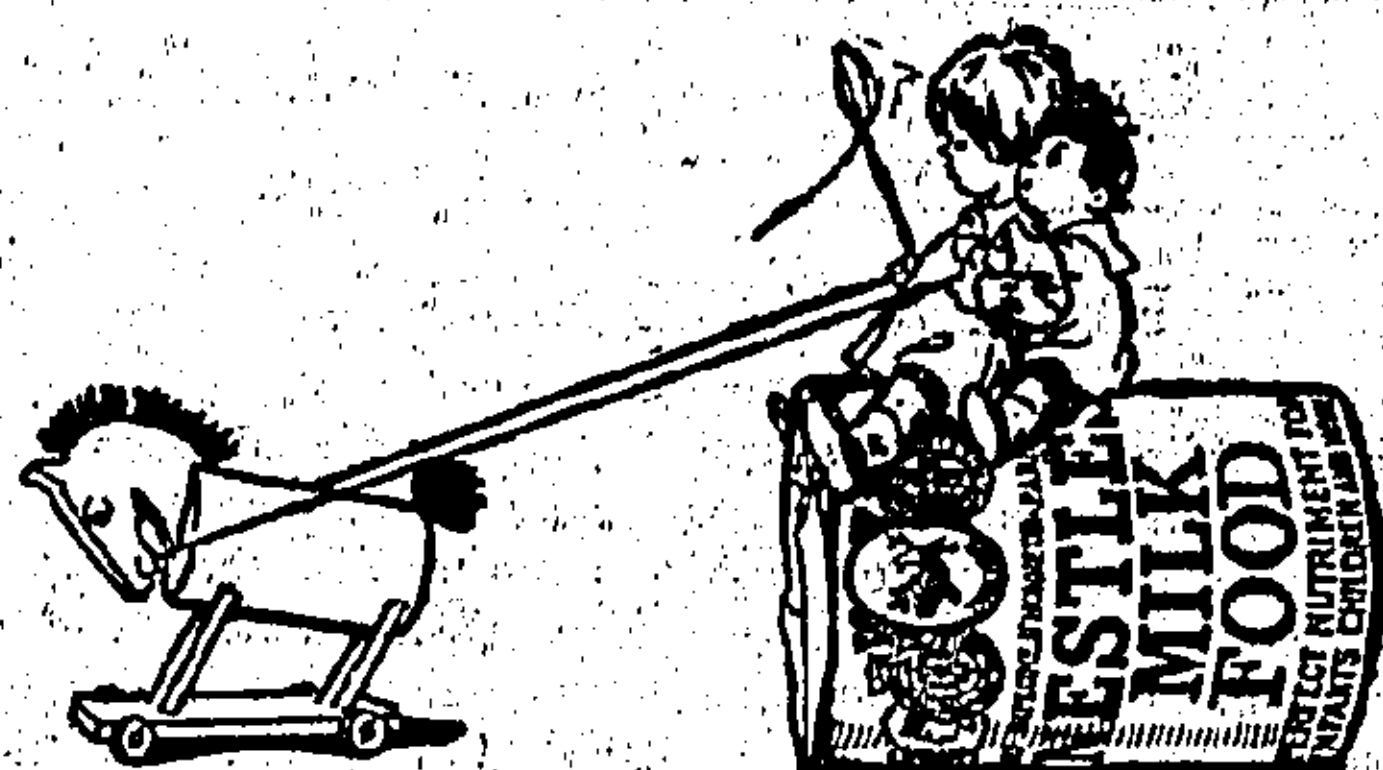
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The "Hongkong Telegraph" is now on sale at, and will be delivered to subscribers by, the Dairy Farm Company, Ltd., Shameen, Canton, who have been appointed our agents there.

By Order,

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

The object of this paper is to publish correct information, to serve the truth and print the news without fear or favour.

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DEATH.

MAY.—Killed in action with the British Expeditionary Force (Europe) on October 12th, 1914, Walter J. May, late Victoria Gaol Staff. Deeply regretted.—He did his duty.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1914.

PANAMA CANAL RETURNS.

With public interest the world over deeply absorbed in the great war, recent commercial and shipping developments in neutral countries have naturally been forced somewhat into the background and have not claimed that degree of attention which they would have done had ordinary conditions prevailed. That is one of the chief reasons why so little notice has been paid to the opening of that wonderful waterway, the Panama Canal, or to the facts which the first few months of its working have revealed. While, of course, it is the case that the disorganisation which the war has brought about in the shipping world has destroyed much of the value of the returns of traffic through the Canal, so far as they would serve to indicate any diversion from old routes, yet it is of interest to note a few facts which have developed from a two months' experience of actual working conditions. This we are able to do by analysing the returns recently made public in Washington, and circulated by most of the leading American papers.

Looking into the tabulated figures, we see that nearly 600,000 tons of cargo passed through the waterway from the date of its opening in August up to the middle of October, and it is shown that about half of the canal's business was represented by the traffic between the east and west coasts of the United States, conducted in American bottoms. This purely American trade included manufactured goods of great variety, which were carried on forty-nine American ships. Next in volume and importance was the traffic between the eastern coast of the United States and the western coast of South America, including large quantities of nitrates from Chili and raw materials generally, from South America going northward, and manufactured goods from Europe and America passing southward. Sixteen vessels engaged in this trade. The coal traffic between the middle Atlantic seaboard States and the Pacific coast of North and South America was very considerable also—over 34,000 tons of coal being carried—while it is interesting to note that eight vessels made the passage with petroleum from the Atlantic seaboard and Gulf of Mexico to China and Japan.

One of the most interesting facts revealed in these returns is that during the period mentioned, half of the canal's business was done in American bottoms. Had the war not prevailed, the conditions would probably have been much different. But there is one point which must not be lost sight of, the full force of which is probably now realised in the States. It is that if Congress had not repealed that section of the Panama Canal Act exempting American shipping from tolls, the canal, in its first two months' working, would have been deprived of 50 per cent. of its revenue.

—On Earth.

As we lay back yesterday in an endeavour to picture Christmas as our youth knew it—to listen to the soul-stirring strains of the organ, to see the heart-gladness gleam with its tinkling bells and prancing, steaming ponies, to hear the carol singers chanting the *Adagio Fideles* and to see the old village in its immaculate garment of snow—we suffered an un-Christian awakening. Along Humphrey's Avenue, Kowloon, for about fifty yards, to the corner of Nathan Road, a P.W.D. road roller belched out volumes of smoke in a desperate attempt to accomplish in the one day when Peace on Earth reigned for most people, the arrears in work of a year of that distinguished department. The smoke from the engine added all that picturesque charm to the season that the P.W.D. would have us have, and to them we are indebted for revolutionising the feeling at Christmastime and ridding us once for all of that quaint custom of having "Peace on Earth" etc.

Why? The P. W. D. certainly has a most unhappy knack of annoying the public. Everybody, of course, is glad to know that a road which has been disgracefully neglected should at length take on a semblance of good order, but why Christmas Day should have been chosen for carrying out the work, it beats the average man's intelligence to comprehend. If Government officials know anything about Christmas they ought to realise that most people spend the time in their homes, and on a day like yesterday, when conditions outside were far from inviting, the ordinary custom more than held. And it will be readily imagined that it does not add to one's comfort or peace of mind to have a snorting steam-roller just outside one's residence. If the Head of the Department is not prepared to take our word for this, the next time he has a day off he may try the experiment outside his own residence.

OFFICIAL NIGHTS.

The Gazette publishes the following table showing the standard time at which Official Night ends and begins during the month of January, 1915:—

Date.	Ends.	Begins.
Jan. 1st,	6.52 a.m.	6.2 p.m.
" 2nd,	6.52 "	6.2 "
" 3rd,	6.52 "	6.4 "
" 4th,	6.52 "	6.5 "
" 5th,	6.53 "	6.6 "
" 6th,	6.53 "	6.7 "
" 7th,	6.53 "	6.7 "
" 8th,	6.53 "	6.8 "
" 9th,	6.53 "	6.8 "
" 10th,	6.53 "	6.9 "
" 11th,	6.53 "	6.9 "
" 12th,	6.53 "	6.10 "
" 13th,	6.53 "	6.11 "
" 14th,	6.53 "	6.11 "
" 15th,	6.53 "	6.12 "
" 16th,	6.53 "	6.12 "
" 17th,	6.53 "	6.13 "
" 18th,	6.53 "	6.14 "
" 19th,	6.53 "	6.15 "
" 20th,	6.53 "	6.15 "
" 21st,	6.53 "	6.16 "
" 22nd,	6.53 "	6.16 "
" 23rd,	6.53 "	6.17 "
" 24th,	6.53 "	6.18 "
" 25th,	6.53 "	6.18 "
" 26th,	6.52 "	6.19 "
" 27th,	6.52 "	6.20 "
" 28th,	6.51 "	6.21 "
" 29th,	6.51 "	6.21 "
" 30th,	6.51 "	6.22 "
" 31st,	6.51 "	6.23 "

RUGBY.

England Well Beaten by the Celts.

Yesterday afternoon a Rugby match was arranged between teams representing "England" against "Ireland and Scotland" representations, known as "The Rest."

It was obvious from the commencement that the forwards opposing the English contingent were particularly aggressive and rather relentless in their attacks. Among the players in "The Rest" team who were conspicuous during the game were Campbell and Ralston, and though "England" tried very hard to break down the combination of their opponents they had to submit to the decisive defeat of sixteen points to nil, made up of four tries and a drop goal. Campbell was responsible for the drop goal.

DAY BY DAY.

LIFE MIGHT BE MUCH EASIER AND SIMPLER THAN WE MAKE IT. THE WORLD MIGHT BE A HAPPIER PLACE THAN IT IS. THERE IS NO NEED OF STRUGGLES, CONVICTIONS, DESPAIRS OF THE WRINGING OF HANDS AND GRASping OF TEETH. WE MISCREATE OUR OWN EVILS.—Emerson.

The Weather.

Lower level 8 a.m. Temp. 65; fine.

At the Peak 8 a.m. Temp. 53; fine.

The Mails.

Siberian Mail.—Closed per a.s. Yngchow to-day at 9 a.m.

Count the Columns.

On Thursday the *Telegraph* published 30 columns of solid reading matter. To-day there will be 43 published.

The Dollar.

The rate of the dollar on demand to-day is 1s 9.3 1/2.

Register of Chemists.

The Gazette publishes a copy of the Register of Chemists and Druggists in this Colony. There are 18 names on the register.

A Warning.

It is notified that, at the expiration of three months, the Manila Metropole Hotel, Limited, will, unless cause is shown to the contrary, be struck off the Register and the Company will be dissolved.

Despatches.

The Gazette contains despatches from the Secretary of State regarding the Government War Risks Insurance scheme, the exchange of British and Austro-Hungarian civilian subjects, and the transmission of money and letters to individuals abroad.

Ellis Kadoorie School.

It is officially notified that the above school, through the generosity of Mr. Ellis Kadoorie, will be taken over by the Government from the 1st of January, 1915. The fees will be \$30 per annum, being \$3 a month in each of the ten school months of the year.

Flood Relief Donations.

The Tung Wa Hospital begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donations to the Flood Relief Fund:—Chinese Association, New Zealand, £220 (\$2,470.17); Transvaal Chinese United Club, and the Cantonese Club, £250 (\$2,807.00); total, \$5,277.17.

Exempted.

The following societies have been exempted by the Governor-in-Council from registration under the Societies Ordinance, 1911:—Sport (Non-Chinese): "Roberts" Rifle Club of Hongkong. Trade Guilds and Societies (Chinese): The Society for the Study of Photography. Social (Chinese): Hing Kee.

Medical Board Appointment.

His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint, under Section 10 of the Medical Registration Ordinance, 1894 (Ordinance No. 1 of 1894), Lieutenant-Colonel F. W. G. Gordon-Hall, R.A.M.C., Deputy Director of Medical Services, South China Command, to be a Member of the Medical Board, vice Colonel J. M. Irwin, resigned, with effect from the 23rd October, 1914.

Additional Codes.

It is notified, with reference to the second paragraph of Government Notification No. 407 of the 26th October, 1914, that the use of the following additional codes has been permitted on and after the 14th December, 1914, under the same conditions as before mentioned:—Bentley's Complete Phrase Code, excluding Old and Mining Supplements; Broomhall's Imperial Combination Code, excluding Rubber Edition, Meyer's Atlantic Cotton Code 39th Edition.

Undergoing Alterations.

During her present stay in Hongkong the a.s. *Hin Sang* is undergoing extensive alterations to her passenger accommodation. The number of cabins is being increased from two to five, thus making room for six more first class passengers, ten in all. The dining saloon is being considerably enlarged. Additional deck space is being provided by extending the boat deck forward for a distance of eleven feet. From now onwards the *Hin Sang* will discontinue going to Tawao, and will load a full cargo at Sandakan. She will, we understand, run to schedule and will call regularly at Jesselton. The a.s. *Man Sang* will replace the *Hin Sang* on the Tawao run.—*Borneo Herald*.

NOTES ON THE CRISIS.

ALL GOING WELL.

Enemy Pressed on Both Sides.

Latest reports from the seat of war show that the Allies in the west and the Russians in the east are making things rather uncomfortable for the enemy, and the conclusion would appear to be justified that we have more than got the measure of the Germans. The progress in the west is, as we have before pointed out, largely dependent on the forward movement of the Russians in the other theatre, since it is now fairly well established that the aim sought at is to exert pressure on the enemy from both sides simultaneously. That is probably why the Anglo-French forces are making no big drive. But, all the same, they are creeping forward inch by inch, and their advance is in no sense theatrical: when a position is taken, it is immediately strengthened and consolidated, so that ground won is in no danger of being lost.

A Belgium Still.

One little fact contained in the latest communique from Paris is refreshing, namely that the Belgians have once again shown that they are a factor still to be reckoned with. That is interesting in view of the comments which we made here on Thursday regarding the German dreams of hanging on to Belgium. It might, at first glance, appear that, with the Germans in control of practically the whole of Belgium, and with the Belgian Government accommodated on foreign soil, there need be no delay in the German annexation of Belgium, if such a move enters into the Kaiser's plans. But even in war a certain value attaches to phrases, and so long as a Belgian Army, no matter how battered, has its feet on Belgian soil, and so long as the smallest fragment of the territory has escaped the clutches of the conqueror, there is a sentiment in the outside world that there is a Belgium still in being. And, from the latest reports, it is clear that the Belgians are determined, with the aid of the Allies, to see that the German dream of annexation shall not materialise.

All Depends on the Russians.

Everything, of course, so far as the immediate outlook is concerned, turns on the fighting now taking place in the east. There is no doubt about our ability to hold the German armies where they are in the west—to do more than that, in fact. But whether or not we may shortly see the invaders in that theatre being flung decisively back is an issue that will be settled by the result of the present operations in the east. If the Russian forces again drive the Germans back and begin to press forward in Germany on the long road to Berlin, it is a certainty that the enemy in the east will have to withdraw towards the chain of fortresses that guard the Rhineland. German human nature may be a remarkable thing, but it is not likely to be barely restive under the spectacle of a realistic invasion on one flank while the best part of the German arm is gallivanting in Belgium. And the satisfactory part of the business at the present is that the Russians appear once more to have got under way and are to-day making things very hot for the Kaiser's hordes.

New C. P. R. Ship.

The launch on the Clyde, took place on November 20 of a new twin-screw steamer, called the *Metagama*, for the Atlantic service of the Canadian Pacific Railway. She is 520 ft. long, 64 ft. broad, 41 ft. deep, of 13,000 tons gross, 18,000 tons displacement. She will have accommodation for 520 cabin passengers, and 1,200 third class.

Defence of the Yangtze.

A Hanchow telegram to the *Shun Pao* says:—The office of General Chang Han, the Inspector General of the Yangtze Region, has drafted measures for the defence of the seven provinces of the Yangtze region, and has sent a deputy with the draft thereof to Nanking for approval by General Feng Awo-chang.

1889.

HONGKONG TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO.

Compiled from the "Hongkong Telegraph" files for the week ending Dec. 26, 1889.

The Dollar.

December 28.—The rate of the dollar on demand to-day is 3/2.

Distinguished Arrival.

December 19.—The latest distinguished arrival in the Colony is not our worthy friend Mrs. Giacomelli Progers, who used to tickle our fancy greatly, nearly twenty years ago, in her righteous crusade against London cabmen. Mr. E. R. Bellies has a young elephant specially assigned to him the other day, by the steamship *Moray*, which will now be placed on the Hongkong-Macao route; he relieves the famous donkey. The report that he will be appointed director of two or three well-known local companies is quite without foundation.

Portugal Defies Great Britain.

December 19.—"Lisbon telegrams state that the Government of Portugal supports its claim to Nyanaland, in despite of British menaces."

The Kaiser Talks—Drivel, as Usual.

December 21.—"The Emperor of Germany, at a banquet at Frankfurt, said that his whole endeavour is to make Germany powerful and respected, and that he quite sees the value of the fruits of peace, which he will strive to preserve."

[To the above, Mr. Fraser Smith appends the following comment:—

"What first class twaddle! Is Germany not powerful now? Is the loudly-vaunted first military nation in the world not respected? The 'fruits of peace' can only be maintained in the Fatherland by bayonets and cannon, and nobody knows that better than the Kaiser."

That Post Office of Ours.

December 23.—"Over the entrance to the stamp department at the Post Office—not the delivery place!—is a gilt quotation to the effect that to get good news from Home is better than strong waters after a hard night. So it would be, if the opistles could be delivered within a week of their arrival. The authorities are improving, though. They have got a board up, on which the arrival of mails is chalked up now. The chalk is a little weak in his spelling at times, but that is his misfortune more than his fault. A Merry Christmas, Mr. Travers."

The Submarine.

December 24.—"The trials of the recently-invented submarine vessel at Toulon have proved a great success. She steers perfectly and passes easily beneath ironclads."

A Slack Time.

December 24.—The Courts were closed to-day and the *Diallo* was as *Sodom and Gomorrah*, so far as briskness was concerned. There is nothing to write about and we have to mention, *en passant*, that the office goat has breathed his last after hearing that German verdict in Saturday's issue. (One which went against our editor!) "We have therefore distributed haunches of very palatable-looking venison among the following:—The Blackguard Brigade's Refuge, Queen's Road; The Sanitary Board; The Society for the Suppression of Steam Launches on Regatta Days; the Retinue of His Majesty, the King of Siam; and The Warned-Off."

1889.

SHARE REPORT.

The quotations which follow are from the *Hongkong Telegraph* for Dec. 27, 1889.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank—195 per cent. premium, sellers.

Union Insurance Society of Canton—\$103 per share, buyers.

China Traders Insurance Company—\$63 per share, buyers.

North China Insurance—Tls. 350 per share, buyers.

Canton Insurance Company, Ltd.—\$130 per share.

Yangtze Insurance Association—Tls. 90 per share.

THE SEASON'S CALENDARS.

The Distillers Company, Ltd., send us a very neat calendar advertising the famous King George IV. whisky.

The Standard Oil Company of New York have issued a thoroughly well got up Chinese calendar. With their vast number of Chinese clients this calendar will be very popular. The Standard Oil Company very graciously send us half a dozen copies of this artistic production.

Nikko and Company, the well-known Japanese and Chinese art curio collectors, have sent us a very pretty calendar illustrated with a most beautiful Japanese scene.

The Osaka Shoshen Kaisha have published a charming almanac, the illustration being a coloured picture of a Japanese lady.

The Commercial Union Assurance Company, Ltd., have sent us through their local agent, Mr. F. Tester, one of their useful calendars.

The calendar of the Queen (now merged in Royal Insurance Company, Ltd., agents, Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.) is one of particular neatness and at the same time is of a very superior nature.

We have received a very nice calendar from the Lancashire (now merged in the Royal) Insurance Company, Ltd., for whom Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co. are the local agents.

A very pretty little calendar is that sent out by Messrs. William Powell, Limited, the illustration being of particularly artistic merit and entitled "Her Favourite Flower."

The premier calendar we have received this season is undoubtedly that kindly sent us by the Westminster Tobacco Co., Ltd., London. The frontispiece is a charming picture showing the tower bridge, entitled "The Pool of London," by A. Wilde Parsons, R.W.A. The calendar is in three pieces with four months' dates on each, and there are interlarded three charming reproductions of beauty types. The production is a costly one and there is sure to be a demand for it. Every year this well-known firm distributes calendars that may be equalled but not beaten, and this year's is certainly up to their recognised standard.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Company—\$385 per share, buyers.

China Fire Insurance Company—\$38 per share, sellers.

Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company—50 per cent. premium, sellers.

Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Company—\$41 per share, sellers.

China and Manila Steamship Company—\$100 per share, buyers.

Hongkong Gas Company—\$135 per share, sellers.

Hongkong Hotel Company—\$200 per share, sellers.

Hongkong Hotel Co.'s Six per cent. Debentures—\$501.

Indo-China S.N. Company—12 1/2 per cent. dis., buyers.

Douglas Steamship Company—\$64 per share, sellers.

China Sugar Refining Company, Ltd.—\$222 per share, buyers.

Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$89 per share, sellers.

Hongkong Ice Company—\$110 per share, buyers.

Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Ltd.—\$100 per share, buyers.

Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company—\$97 per share, buyers.

Hongkong Dairy Farm Co.—\$14 per share, sellers.

A. S. Watson and Co., Ltd.—\$23 per share, sellers.

Hongkong High Level Tramway Co., Ltd.—200 per cent. prem., sellers.

Hongkong Steam Laundry Co., Ltd.—\$25 per share, nominal.

Green Island Cement Co. (old issue)—\$43 per share, buyers.

Green Island Cement Co. (new issue)—\$64 per share, buyers.

Hongkong Land Investment Co., Ltd.—\$103 per share, buyers.

Hongkong Electric Co., Ltd.—\$4 per share, buyers.

West Point Buildings Co., Ltd.—\$46 per share, buyers.

CHRISTMAS IN HONGKONG.

An Uneventful Time.

As was to be expected, Christmas Day in Hongkong was more remarkable for its quietness than for any other feature. With few troops in barracks, and with many of the civilians absent from the Colony, to say nothing of bad weather and a general need for economy, no one looked for a particularly lively time. There was a little sport, a little theatre-going, a little dining-out and a fair amount of church-going, and that was about all.

At the Protestant Cathedral the services were as well attended as usual, and the Bishop of Victoria preached to a good congregation at the 11 o'clock service. The Midnight Mass at the Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception was attended by a vast congregation, in spite of the rain; the Bishop celebrated, assisted by the Cathedral clergy, and afterwards said a Low Mass for communicants.

The usual services were held at other places of worship.

The cinematographs were well patronised during the Christmas season. The Victoria and the Bijou gave special matinees, the former following its usual practice of giving handsome presents to the holders of certain admission tickets. Last night a new programme was introduced, including the two long films, "The China Vase" and "An Officer's Servant," together with an amusing little sketch by Mr. Bert Platt and Company. A new programme begins at the Bijou to-night.

In the barracks, celebrations were, of course, carried on under difficulties, but the best was done towards giving the few men who remain a good time. The hotels were prettily decorated and a special menu was put on at dinner. At the Hongkong Hotel the Band of the 74th Panchabis played during the evening.

ROGUE AND VAGABOND.

A Chinese who Returned from Banishment.

This morning, in the Police Court, before Mr. F. A. Hazeland, a Chinese was charged with being a rogue and vagabond, found on enclosed premises, and also with returning from banishment.

A Chinese printer from the French Mission, Pokfulam, said that on December 18, at 6.15 a.m., he saw the defendant on a staircase at the Mission. He asked the defendant where he was going and he replied: "To see a friend." The defendant, who had been a cook at the Mission, was detained.

In reply to the magistrate, the defendant said that he worked at the Mission before and he went back to get a blanket, and so on. His Worship:—You should not go there about six in the morning. The defendant:—I wanted to catch a train to go home. His Worship (to the witness):—When was he dismissed? Witness:—About three years ago.

Inspector P. O'Sullivan, who was in charge of the case, said the man had been convicted for stealing from the place and was banished from the Colony in 1912. For returning from banishment, the defendant was sent to prison for six months with four hours' stoppage, and on the charge of being a rogue and vagabond, one month's hard labour.

Kallian Output.

The total output of the Kallian Mining Administration's mines for the week ending December 12 amounted to 65,721.90 tons, and the sales during the period to 60,044.45 tons. Money Changers' Regulations. The regulations recently made concerning money-changers' shops have been repealed and the following regulation substituted therefor:—The fee payable in respect of a Money Changer's Licence shall be \$50.00 per annum instead of \$10.00 per annum as hitherto.

H.M.S. AUDACIOUS.

Story of Sinking Contradicted.

In view of the rumour which has been persistently circulated in the Colony of late, to the effect that H.M.S. Audacious was sunk by a mine, off the north coast of Ireland, we give below a translation of a telegram which appeared in a recent issue of the *Courrier d'Haiphong*.

Washington, November 28, 1914.—The passengers who arrived in New York to-day from Liverpool and Queens-town, on board the Lusitania, say that the story of the sinking of the Audacious is absolutely untrue. This vessel was in dry dock at Belfast when the Lusitania sailed.

[The Audacious is a battleship of 24,000 tons, completed in 1913. Her main armament consists of ten 13.5-inch and sixteen 4-inch guns. She has a speed of 21 knots.]

THE EXPLOITS OF THE KARLSRUHE.

A British Vessel Released.

New York, Nov. 16. Captain E. Hill, of the British str. Royal Sceptre, which arrived on Sunday from Santos, Brazil, described how his ship, with a cargo of coffee in transit for Toronto, escaped capture by the German cruiser Karlsruhe, because her destination was New York.

About midnight on October 27, the captain said, in latitude 52, longitude 41.37 west, the Royal Sceptre ran near a group of four vessels, and found herself the prize of the Karlsruhe. The German cruiser sent a boat alongside and an officer looked over the ship's papers. Naturally the officer of the British ship did not state that the cargo was intended for Toronto, and, after convincing themselves by a study of the papers, that the Royal Sceptre was bound for New York, the Germans released her. Captain Estill said that the Germans were courteous, and evidently did not wish to molest a cargo they thought was for the United States.

The other three vessels were the Vandyck, which had just been captured, and two colliers to which the crew and passengers of the Vandyck were being transferred. The boarding officer from the cruiser told Captain Estill that the crew and passengers of the Vandyck would be saved. The Royal Sceptre was detained only an hour.

AUSTRIA'S LAST RESERVES.

No Medical Examination For Landsturm.

Venice, Nov. 19.

The Landsturm levy for the years 1887 to 1890 was begun in Vienna on Monday, and will continue daily. Up to the present several thousand men have been registered. On the first day four commissions were sitting, each passing 400 men in the morning and 400 in the afternoon, making 3,200 for the day. Where a man had been previously excused on account of physical disability the official report on his case was first read and then the man was carefully re-examined to ascertain if his disability still existed. All others who had not previously presented themselves for service were at once declared fit without any examination, unless some visible infirmity was evident, and they were immediately given instructions as to where they were to join the army.

The *Main's Bari* correspondent says: Travellers from Rumania report that the march of the Russian armies through Hungary is causing great alarm in Buda Pesth, and throughout the Magyar country. The Austro-Hungarian troops north of the Carpathians are nearly 800,000 strong, and run the risk of being made prisoners.

The *Figaro* correspondent at Petrograd says that it is reported from Marmaritz, on the Austro-Rumanian frontier, that severe fighting has taken place in northern Bukovina, where the victorious Russian troops are driving the Austrians before them in complete disorder.

CARGO AT TSINGTAU.

Japan's Decisions Regarding Recovery.

It is notified that the Consul-General for Japan has received from his Government the following information:—

Cargo which has been landed at the Tsingtau wharves and which was found intact at the time of the capitulation is at present safe in the custody of the Japanese Military Authorities. The marks, numbers and quantities of the goods as well as the formalities necessary for their recovery were to be published on the 21st December at Tsingtau. The formalities may be summarised thus:—The goods will be handed over to persons who present bills of lading, or receipts issued by the former Wharf Office of Tsingtau, or other reliable certificates, and also to persons who deposit in cash the value of the goods, on and after the 28th December. (No goods under any circumstances will be delivered to German and Austrian subjects.) Goods that have not been thus delivered by the 1st of April next will be detained in the custody of the authorities until the 1st of June when they will be confiscated provided that in the meantime no demand has been made for them in the manner mentioned above.

FROM THE RUSSIAN PRESS.

New Men-of-War for Great Britain.

London, Dec. 9.—Several new ships are included in the new Navy List, among them the following: the battleship Canada, two light cruisers Cambrian and Valorous, three armoured cruisers: Imperious, Botha, and Tipperary, and the torpedo-boat destroyers Antelope, Virago, and Viking.

The battleship Royalist has been completed and the vessel will be put in commission very shortly. An official communique states that the Norwegian str. Konrad Moe, carrying a cargo of petroleum from Philadelphia to Christiania, was stopped by a British cruiser in the Atlantic and was escorted to Queenstown, the ship's papers not being satisfactory.

Christians, Dec. 9.—The two cruisers which Messrs. Armstrong were building for the Norwegian Government have been taken over by the British Government. One has been completed, and the second will be ready in about two months' time.

London, Dec. 9.—British aeroplanes are now constantly engaged in reconnoitring over the Sinai peninsula, but up to the present have discovered no trace of the enemy. An extensive region east of Port Said has been flooded, rendering Port Said safe from attack on that side.

NOTICE.

PASSPORTS FOR FRANCE.

The Consul General for France brings to the notice of the concerned, that:—

By order of the French Ministries of War and Foreign Affairs, all persons whether of French nationality or not, going to France or French colonies, will have henceforth to carry a passport bearing their photograph. French citizens and proteges will have to call at the Consulate for the delivery of their passport. Persons of other nationalities having a passport delivered by the authorities of their respective countries, must have it "VISE" at the French Consulate, where they should call themselves for this formality.

DAIRY-FARM NEWS.

For the Festive Season,
HAMS, GEES, DUCKS
AND OWN FED
TURKEYS, CAPONS & CHICKENS.

REGISTER YOUR ORDERS EARLY TO
AVOID DISAPPOINTMENT.

CONSIGNEES

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.
NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"BENLAWERS"
From LEITH, MIDDLESBRO',
LONDON & STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 29th inst. will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Under-signed on or before the 5th prox., or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 29th inst., at 11 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,
Agents,
Hongkong, 22nd December, 1914

NOTICE

AMERICAN PASSPORTS.

CONSULAR NOTIFICATION.

Notice is hereby given that by instructions of the Department of State all citizens of the United States now holding regular Department of State or emergency passports are required to present themselves within two weeks to a diplomatic or consular officer of the United States for the insertion in such passport of a declaration as to the countries in which such passport is to be used and the purposes for which countries are to be visited and for the attachment to such passport of a photograph of the holder. Without such statement and such photograph passport heretofore granted citizens of the United States or persons owing allegiance to the United States may be regarded as invalid.

Notice also is hereby given that hereafter a person applying to the Department of State or to a diplomatic or consular officer of the United States authorized to issue emergency passports for a regular or emergency passport is required to state in what countries he intends to use such passport and if any such country is at war to state briefly for what object he intends to go there. A statement in the following form will be written upon the face of the passport issued either by the Department of State or by the diplomatic or consular authority.

"The person to whom this passport is issued has declared under oath that he desires it for use in countries hereafter named for the following objects:—"

This passport is not valid for use in other countries except in necessary transit to or from the countries named."

The holder is also required to submit a small unmounted photograph of himself or herself in duplicate, one copy of which will be attached to the passport. With applications for passports photographs will be submitted in triplicate.

GEORGE E. ANDERSON,
Consul General,
Hongkong, 18th December, 1914.

CIGARETTE & TOBACCO
FUND FOR THE ALLIED
FORCES AT THE FRONT.

Will these Ladies and Gentlemen who hold Subscription Lists kindly send them to be entered up to one of the following:—
"South China Morning Post."
"Hongkong Telegraph."
Geo. J. B. Sayer,
19, Queen's Road Central.
APPEAL.

As the Committee are sure that many Ladies and Gentlemen are in sympathy with this movement to give a little comfort to the Allied forces who are fighting our battles, donations will be thankfully received, and Subscription Lists can be obtained from any of the above.

TO-DAY'S
ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO LET.

TO LET—Nice Flats of ROOMS, in Kowloon; suitable for Europeans, Airy, in good locality, Electric Light, Water, Bathroom, Kitchen. Moderate rent, varying from \$20 to \$40. Telephone accommodation. Also furnished Rooms.—Apply H. Ruttonjee, Royal George Hotel.

THE HONGKONG & KOWLOON WHARF & GODOWN Co., Ltd.

Notice is hereby given that the following goods at present in the custody of the above named Company will be sold by public auction by Mr. Geo. P. Lammer at the Godowns mentioned on the fourth day of January, 1915, at 11 a.m. unless the same are previously taken delivery of and the charges due in respect thereof paid.

No Mark 24 cases Japanese ware stored under Lot 7580 in godown No. 11, Kennedy Town, in the name of Hip Tung Hing.

No Mark 169 cases Fire-crackers stored under Lot 6089 in godown No. 6a, West Point, in the name of Wah Fung.

W. S. BROWN,
Secretary,
Hongkong, 26th December, 1914.

NOTICE.

The Annual Sports of the Ellis Kadoorie College will be held on the Race Course, Happy Valley, on Tuesday, 29th December, commencing at noon.

J. SMITH,
Hon. Secretary.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA,
s.s. "CHIYO MARU,"
From SAN FRANCISCO via
HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS
and SHANGHAI.

The above named Steamer having arrived, Consignees of cargo are hereby notified to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of Cargo from alongside.

Cargo remaining undelivered on 28th December at noon will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense, and delivery must then be taken from the Company's Godown.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

No Claim will be recognised after the Goods have left the Steamer or Godown, and all goods remaining undelivered on the 1st January, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

All chafed and otherwise damaged Cargo to be left on board or in the Godown and examination of same to be held on 8th January at 10 a.m.

All Claims must be filed on or before 8th January, otherwise they will not be recognised.

O. WURU,
Actg. Agent,
Hongkong, 26th December, 1914.

XMAS GIFTS

Our Gift goods are marked by distinct practical value. We might make many suggestions, below are a few, as many as our space allows, and invite you to come and inspect our splendid assortment.

FANCY SOCKS
CLOVES
HANDKERCHIEFS
SLIPPERS
WAISTCOATS
DRESSING GOWNS
UMBRELLAS
MUFFLERS
WALKING STICKS.

MACKINTOSH & CO., LTD.

Men's Wear Specialists.
16 DES VŒUX ROAD 16

WM. POWELL, LTD.

TELEPHONE 346.

GENT'S OUTFITTERS

Newest Styles for present wear in

SOFT FELTS & VELOUR
HATS

MUFFLERS, SHIRTS, TIES, WAISTCOATS, GLOVES,
UNDERWEAR.

J. ULLMANN & Co.

The leading French Jewellery House.

WATCHMAKERS, FANCY GOODS, OPTICIANS.
Great Choice of USEFUL Christmas Presents.
CHEAPEST PRICES. INSPECTION SOLICITED.

The Year Round XMAS GIFT
for the Whole Family.

COLUMBIA GRAFONOLA

ASSURES EVERY MEMBER

A MERRY XMAS AND A HAPPY NEW YEAR.



A MAGNIFICENT SELECTION AT
PRICES TO SUIT ALL PURSES
AT THE
ANDERSON MUSIC CO., LTD.
6, Des Vœux Road. Tel. 1322

XMAS HAMPERS.

We beg to notify our Customers that Assorted Hampers suitable for the Festive Season may be obtained from us at the following reduced prices:—

No. 1 HAMPER.			
1 bottle	Moot and Chandon Champagne	—	quart.
1 do	D.O.M.	—	pint.
1 do	Blackberry Brandy	—	quart.
1 do	Martell's XXX Brandy	—	"
1 do	King George IV. Whisky	—	"
1 do	Sup. Tawny Port	—	"
1 do	St. Julien Claret	—	"
1 do	Old Brown Sherry	—	"
1 do	Old Tom Gin	—	"
1 phial	Pomeranzan Bitters	—	"
No. 2 HAMPER.			
1 bottle	Victor Clicquot Champagne	—	quart.
1 do	Martell's XXX Brandy	—	"
1 do	Perfection Whisky	—	"
1 do	Rich Old Port	—	"
1 do	St. Julien Claret	—	"
1 do	Vino de Pasto Sherry	—	"
1 do	Peppermint, G. F.	—	small.
1 do	D.O.M.	—	"
1 do	Old Tom Gin	—	quart.
1 phial	Pomeranzan Bitters	—	"
No. 3 HAMPER.			
1 bottle	Burgundy	—	quart.
1 do	Peppermint	—	small.
1 do	D.O.M.	—	"
1 do	Rich Old Port	—	quart.
1 do	Perfection Whisky	—	"
1 do	20 Years Old Brandy	—	"
1 do	Amontillado Sherry	—	"
1 do	Medoc Claret	—	"
1 do	Old Tom Gin	—	"
1 phial	Pomeranzan Bitters	—	"
No. 4 HAMPER.			
2 bottles	Perfection Whisky	—	quart.
2 do	Medoc Claret	—	"
2 do	Port	—	"
1 do	Rich Old Sherry	—	"
1 do	20 Years Old Brandy	—	"
1 do	Peppermint	—	small.
1 do	Cherry Brandy	—	"
1 do	Old Tom Gin	—	quart.
1 phial	Pomeranzan Bitters	—	"

GANDE, PRICE & CO., LTD.

WINE MERCHANTS,
6, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.
Tel. No. 135.

SHIPPING

CANADIAN PACIFIC
ROYAL MAIL.
STEAMSHIP LINE.

From Hongkong

Sailings Temporarily Withdrawn

All Steamships leave Hongkong at noon.

The "EMPERESS OF RUSSIA," and "EMPERESS OF ASIA" are new quadruple screw 21 knot turbine steamers, of 16,850 tons gross, 30,625 displacement, the finest, fastest and most luxurious on the Pacific.

The direct route to Canada, United States and Europe, calling at Shanghai, Nagasaki (through the Inland Sea of Japan), Kobe, Yokohama and Victoria, B.C.

All Steamers of the Company's Pacific and Atlantic Fleets are equipped with Marconi Wireless apparatus.

PASSAGE RATES HONGKONG TO LONDON.

"EMPERESS OF RUSSIA," "EMPERESS OF ASIA," via Optional Atlantic Port, £71.10.
"EMPERESS OF INDIA," "EMPERESS OF JAPAN," via Optional Atlantic Port £65.
Intermediate service, via Canadian Atlantic port £43, via Boston or New York £45.
Rates quoted above do not include meals and sleeping car across Canada. These, if required, will be furnished for £6 additional.

SPECIAL RATES (First Class only) allowed to Naval and Military officers, Civil Service employees, Missionaries, etc., etc. Passengers purchasing Trans-Pacific Round Trip passage tickets have the option of returning from San Francisco by the steamers of the Pacific Mail S.S. Co., or Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Local and through passengers may, if desired, travel by rail between Ports of call in Japan.

For further information, Maps, Routes, Handbooks, Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to

D. W. CRADDOCK, General Traffic Agent for China.
Corner of Pedder Street and Praya, opposite Blake Pier.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

Regular Service Between

CALCUTTA, STRAITS, SHANGHAI and JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD.

The S.S. "Orissa," tons 5,436, Capt. Redfern, R.N.R., will be despatched for Shanghai, Vladivostok, Kobe and Moji on the 19th Jan., 1915.

The above steamers have excellent saloon accommodation for passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.

Agents.

Hongkong, Dec. 26, 1914.

THOS. COOK & SON,

Tourist, Steamship and Forwarding Agents,
Bankers, &c.

Head Office for the Far East:—16, DES VŒUX ROAD, HONG-KONG. SHANGHAI: 2-3, Foochow Road. YOKOHAMA: 32, Water Street. MANILA: Manila Hotel.

TICKETS SUPPLIED to EUROPE by the principal STEAMSHIP LINES and TRANS-SIBERIAN RAILWAY.

TOURS arranged to ALL PARTS of the WORLD.

BAGGAGE collected, forwarded and insured at lowest rates.

LETTERS of CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES ISSUED and CASHED

Chief Office:—LUDGATE CIRCUS, LONDON, E.C.

THE AUSTRALIAN
ORIENTAL LINEHONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES & AUSTRALIAN PORTS
SAILING (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

Steamers.	Arrive Hongkong from Australia.	Sail Hongkong for Australia.
CHANGSHA	7th Jan.	10th Jan.

These steamers are fitted with Refrigerating machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of ice, fresh provisions etc., and have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares. Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian ports.

For Freight or Passage apply to

Butterfield & Swire.

Telephone No. 43.

SHIPPING

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong—

Subject to Alteration

Destination. Steamers. Sailing Date

MARSEILLES AND LONDON, via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez & Port Said. \$Fushimi Maru T. 25,000 (WEDNES., 30th Dec. at 10 a.m.) \$Hirano Maru T. 16,000 (WEDNES., 13th Jan., at 10 a.m.)

VICTORIA, B.C., and SEATTLE via S'hai, Moji, Kobe, Yokkaichi, and Yokohama. \$Shidzuoka Maru T. 12,500 (TUES., 29th Dec. at noon.) \$Tamba Maru T. 12,500 (TUES., 12th Jan. at noon.)

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE, via Manila, Thurs- day, Townsville and Brisbane. Nikko Maru T. 9,600 (WED., 13th Jan. at noon.) Hitachi Maru T. 13,500 (WEDNES., 10th Feb. at noon.)

CALCUTTA via S'pore, Penang & Rangoon. Tosa Maru T. 12,000 (SATUR., 26th Dec.) Rangoon Maru T. 10,000 (WED., 30th Dec.)

BOMBAY via Singa- pore and Colombo. Jinsen Maru T. 5,000 (THURSDAY, 31st Dec.)

KOBE. Hakata Maru T. 1,250 (THURS., 1st Dec.)

S'HAIR and Kobe. Capt. Kawashima T. 1,250 (WEDNES., 13th Jan. at 5 p.m.)

NAGASAKI, Kobe & Yokohama. Hitachi Maru T. 13,500 (FRIDAY, 1st Jan. at 11 a.m.)

KOBE & Yokohama. Kamo Maru T. 16,000 (FRIDAY, 1st Jan. at 11 a.m.)

Fitted with new system of wireless telegraphy.

PASSENGER SEASON FOR 1915.

FOR EUROPE.

Steamers.	Displacement.	Leave Hongkong.
Katori Maru	20,000 tons	Thursday 28th January
Kamo "	16,000 "	11th February
Kashima "	20,000 "	25th February
Mishima "	16,000 "	11th March
Sawa "	25,000 "	25th March
Atsuta "	16,000 "	8th April
Yasaka "	25,000 "	22nd April
Miyasaki "	16,000 "	6th May
Kitano "	16,000 "	20th May
Fushima "	25,000 "	3rd June

FOR AMERICA.

Aki Maru	12,500 tons	Tuesday 26th January
Sado "	12,500 "	9th February
Yokohama "	12,500 "	23rd February
Awa "	12,500 "	9th March
Shidzuoka "	12,500 "	23rd March
Tamba "	12,500 "	6th April
Aki "	12,500 "	20th April
Sado "	12,500 "	4th May

For further information apply to

Telephone No. 292.

T. KUSUMOTO, Manager.

CHINA NAVIGATION
CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers.	To Sail.
SHANGHAI	Shaohsing	26th Dec. at noon
SHANGHAI	Liangchow	27th Dec. at 4 light
H'HOW, PHOI & H'PHONG	Singao	27th Dec. at 10 a.m.
MANILA	Hulchow	29th Dec. at noon
SHANGHAI	Kanchow	29th Dec. at 4 p.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	Taming	29th Dec. at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Luchow	31st Dec. at 4 p.m.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.
"S.S. LINTAN" and "S.S. SANUI"

MANILA LINE.—Twin Screw Steamers "Chinhua," "Taming," and "Teau." Excellent saloon accommodation amidships; electric fans fitted; extra staterooms on deck aft on "Taming" & "Teau."

SHANGHAI LINE.—The Twin Screw steamers "Anhui," "Chenan" and the S.S. "Kanchow," "Liangchow," "Luchow" and "Yingchow" having excellent accommodation, with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms and Dining Saloon, maintain a fast schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

These steamers land passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of trans-shipment at Wopung.

For Freight or Passages apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Telephone No. 36.

Hongkong 26th Dec. 1914.

SHIPPING

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN
LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between

JAVA, CHINA and JAPAN.

Origin	From	Expected on or about	For	Will leave on or about
Tjiliwong	JAPAN	2nd half Dec.	JAVA	2nd half Dec.
Tjikini	S'HAIR	2nd half Dec.	JAVA	1st half Jan.
Tjipanas	JAVA	2nd half Dec.	JAPAN	1st half Jan.
Tikembang	JAVA	1st half Jan.	S'HAIR	1st half Jan.
Timanook	JAVA	2nd half Jan.	S'HAIR	1st half Feb.
Tjibodas	JAVA	2nd half Jan.	JAPAN	1st half Feb.

The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia.

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Telephone No. 1574

York Building.

115

TOYO KISEN KAISHA

SAN FRANCISCO LINE

VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, THE INLAND SEA,
JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamer.	Displacement	Leaves Hongkong
Chiyu Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	Tuesday, 5th January.
Tenyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	26th January.
Nippon Maru	11,000 - 18 knots	9th February.
Shinyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	23rd February.

† via Manila, omitting Shanghai.

Steamers via Shanghai leave at noon.

Steamers via Manila leave at 10.30 a.m.

First Class to London.....£71.10. Return (6 months) £120.

First Class to New York.....£260. " " £26.10.

" " San Francisco £45. " " £26.

Passengers purchasing Trans-Pacific Return tickets have the option of returning from San Francisco by steamers of the Pacific Mail S.S. Co., or from Vancouver by steamers of the Canadian Pacific Railway Co.

Special Rates given to NAVAL & MILITARY, CIVIL SERVANTS, MISSIONARIES etc.

ROUND THE WORLD Tickets issued in Connection with all the Principal Mail Lines and the Trans-Siberian Railway.

Passengers may travel by Railway between ports of call in Japan free of charge.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

Via JAPAN PORTS, HONOLULU, HILO, MANZANILLO, SALINA CRUZ, CALLAO, IQUIQUE and VALPARAISO.

Kio Maru 17,300 - 15 knots 9th Jan.

Thence by TRANS-ANDAN ROUTE to BUENOS AIRES.

For Full Particulars as to Passage & Freight, apply to

O. WURIU, Acting Agent.

KING'S BUILDINGS.

Telephone No. 291

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN
STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA
VIA MANILA.

MAIL SCHEDULE

(SUBJECT TO MODIFICATION.)

Steamer.	Arrive Hongkong from Australia.	Leave Hongkong for Australia.
Aldenharn	2nd Jan.	29th Jan.

The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity. All State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewardess are carried.

For further particulars, apply to

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Agents.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

Hongkong-South China Coast Ports.

Highest Class, Fastest and Most Luxurious Steamers on the Coast, having splendid Accommodation for First-Class Passengers. Electric Light. Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships.	Captain	Leaving.
Haimun	A. H. Stewart	SUN., 27th Dec. at 10 a.m.
Haimun	A. H. Stewart	WED., 30th Dec. at 1 p.m.

Steamers will arrive at and depart from the Co.'s Wharf near

Blake Pier.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas, LaPrack & Co.

General Managers.

LOG BOOK.

O. S. K. Steamers to Call

at Manila.

Messrs. W. T. Stevenson and Company, Limited, Manila agents of the Osaka Shosen Kaisha, the Japanese Oriental and Pacific Coast freight line, have, according to the *Cable News American*, just received advice from the head office of the company that the vessels of the company's American line would, commencing January 5, 1915, make Manila a port of call, both coming and going to the Pacific coast, that is, every other steamer leaving Tacoma after January 5, 1915, will call at Manila, and every other steamer leaving Hongkong after February 5, 1915, will make Manila a port of call. The Seattle Maru leaving Tacoma on January 5 will inaugurate the new service. This steamer will come via Yokohama and Kobe to Manila and then to Hongkong, arriving at Manila on February 5. From Hongkong the first steamer will be the Panama Maru, leaving that port on February 8, and sailing from Manila for Tacoma via Kobe and Yokohama on February 11. In other words, steamers leaving Hongkong for Tacoma via Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama, will on the return voyage come via Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai, Hongkong, and then on back to the coast via Manila, Kobe and Yokohama. Steamers leaving Hongkong for Tacoma via Kobe and Yokohama, will on the return voyage to Hongkong come via Yokohama, Kobe and Manila. The entire service will include the Panama Maru, Seattle Maru, Mexico Maru, Chicago Maru, Canada Maru and two new steamers not yet named. General Average on British Cargo in Enemy Vessels at Neutral Ports.

In connection with the general demand for general average as part of the conditions of delivery of British cargo from enemy vessels at neutral ports, the following extract from "The German Law of Carriage of Goods by Sea" may be useful:—

Where a vessel, having taken in her cargo, is detained in the port of loading, or after the beginning of the voyage, in an intermediate port, or in a port of refuge, by any of the events referred to in sect. 629, amongst which are outbreak of war, blockade of port of destination, embargo, &c. (cf. supra, sect. 57, 58), the expense incurred by being thus detained shall be divided among ship, freight, and cargo, according to the principles of general average, no matter whether the contract of affreightment thereupon has been dissolved or whether the goods have been carried to their destination, the expenses include all the expenses enumerated in sect. 706, No. 4 (supra, sect. 118), with the exception of those of entering and leaving the port; the latter are to be allowed in general average only when the vessel has put into the port on account of the aforementioned events. (Sect. 636, 733; vide supra, sect. 58 and infra, sect. 155.)

2. Where the master, in order to meet an expense not allowable in general average, has given a bottomry bond on the cargo, or has disposed of a part of the cargo by sale or otherwise in order to be able to continue the voyage, the loss the cargo-owner must sustain through the efficiency of ship and freight to meet his claim against the shipowner shall be borne by all cargo-owners according to the principles of general average. (Sect. 732, 733, 734.)

Of course it must be borne in mind that these terms cannot always be enforced unless the law of the country in which refuge is taken is in consonance. For instance Italy has decided that general average should not be payable, that the cargo be released on payment of the freight for the distance run; that freight is only payable on cargo delivered in good order; that no freight be paid on damaged cargo; and that expense of landing and shifting cargo be paid by the shipowner. —L. and O. Express.

Oysters, Fresh, Fried or Stewed
Windsor Haddocks, Kippers &c.
ALEXANDER GALT

SHIPPING

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(Projected sailings from Hongkong.—(Subject to Alteration).)

For	Steamship	On
MANILA	Yuensang*	Mon., 28th Dec. at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Choyang*	Tues., 29th Dec. at d'light
HAIPHONG	Loksang	Wed., 30th Dec. at 8 a.m.
SHANGHAI	Kwongsang	Fri., 1st Jan. at d'light
MANILA	Loongsang*	Sat., 2nd Jan. at 3 p.m.
Kobe	Fausang	Sun., 3rd Jan. at d'light
SHANGHAI	Lienshang	Sun., 3rd Jan. at d'light
S'PORE, P'ang & C'outta	Namsang*	Tue., 5th Jan. at 3 p.m.

Return Tours to Japan.

The steamers "Kutsang," "Namsang" and "Fooksang," leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Japan, returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong. Time occupied 20 days. This service is supplemented by the "Yatsing" and "Kumsang" leaving Hongkong at regular intervals for Yokohama, Kobe and Moji and returning direct to Hongkong. Time occupied 16 days. These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.
* Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.
† Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin, Dalny, Weihaiwei.
‡ Taking cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Kudat, Lahad Datu, Simporna, Tawao, Usukan, Jesselton and Labuan.
For Freight or Passage,

Apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

Telephone No. 215.

General Managers.

THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET CO.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.
Subject to change without Notice.

"SHIRE" LINE SERVICE—HOMEWARD.

For	Steamers.	Date of Departure
LONDON	Merionethshire	29th Dec.
LONDON	Radnorshire	21st Jan.
TRANS-PACIFIC "SHIRE" & "GLEN" JOINT SERVICE.		
VICTORIA, VVER, STLE, TACOMA & PLAND...	Glengyle	16th Jan.

For freight and further particulars, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.

Telephone No. 215 Sub. Ex. No. 9. Agents.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

NEW SERVICE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN
Yokohama, Kobe, Hongkong and Rangoon.

Steamers are despatched Eastward and Westward at regular intervals taking Passengers and Cargo at current Rates.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

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THE TAIKOO DOCKYARD & ENGINEERING CO. OF HONGKONG, Ltd. TAIKOO DOCKYARD, HONGKONG.

SHIPBUILDERS, SALVORS & REPAIRERS, BOILERMAKERS, FORGE-MASTERS, BRASS & IRON FOUNDERS, CONSTRUCTIONAL ELECTRICAL & MECHANICAL ENGINEERS.

WELDING & CUTTING OF METALS BY OXY-ACETYLENE AND ELECTRIC SYSTEMS.

Estimates given for quick construction and repair of Ships, Engines, Boilers, Railway Rolling Stock, Bridges, and all Classes of Engineering, Iron and Wood Work.

GRAVING DOCK 78' x 88' x 34'6"

Pumps empty Dock in 2-3/4 hours.

THREE PATENT SLIPWAYS taking vessels up to 3,000 tons displacement, providing conditions for painting ships with most efficient results.

100-Ton ELECTRIC CRANE ON QUAY—ELECTRIC OVERHEAD CRANES throughout the Shops, ranging up to 100 Tons.

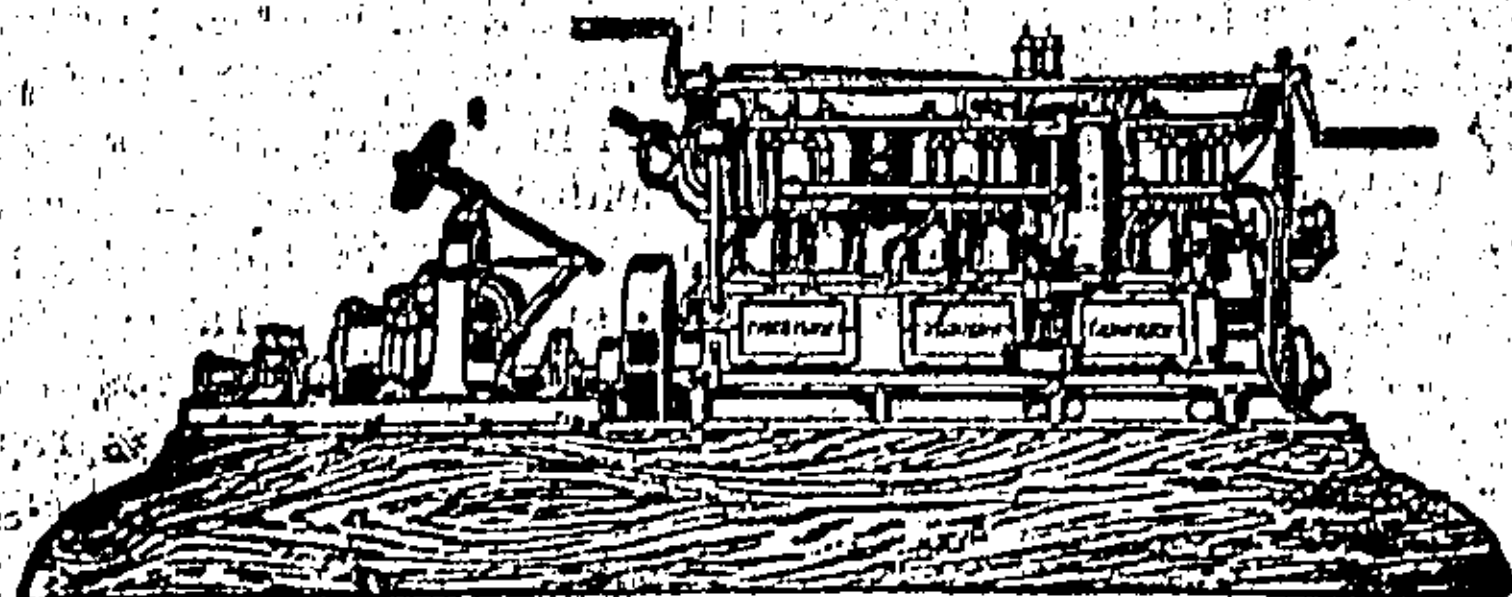
50-Ton Hydraulic TESTING MACHINE for Chains, Wire Ropes, Rivets, etc.

AGENTS for:—

JOHN I. THORNYCROFT & CO., LTD.

PETROL & KEROSENE MARINE MOTORS 7-1/2 150 B. H. P.

As supplied to the British Admiralty & War Office.



Oil type Motor and Reserve Gear.

B.H.P. Paraffin 70, Petrol 80.

MOTOR VESSELS, LIGHT DRAFT CARRIERS, GUN BOATS, LAUNCHES, HOUSEBOATS AND PLEASURE CRAFT OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

MOTOR PUMPING AND LIGHTING SETS, MOTOR VEHICLES, etc.

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HONGKONG, CHINA AND JAPAN, AGENTS.

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VESSELS LOADING.

EUROPEAN PORTS.

Destination.	Vessel's Name.	For Freight Apply To	To be Despatched.
Europe, via Singapore etc.	Kitano M.	N. Y. K.	23, Dec.
Marseilles via Ports	Nera	M. M.	29, Dec.
L'don, S'pore, via P'ang, C'bo, &c.	Nagoya	P. & O.	1, Jan.
London	Radnorshire	J. M. Co.	24, Jan.

NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO AND CANADA.

Via, B.O., T'ma via K'lung, Japan	Chicago M.	O. S. K.	24, Dec.
B'ton & New York via Suez Canal	Snimos	D. & Co.	24, Dec.
New York via Panama Canal	Chalister	D. & Co.	30, Dec.
San Francisco via S'hai & Japan &c.	Chiyo M.	T. K. K.	5, Jan.
Via, B.O., T'ma via K'lung, Japan	Canada M.	O. S. K.	6, Jan.
South America Line	Kiyo M.	T. K. K.	9, Jan.
San Francisco via M'la & Japan &c.	China	P. M. Co.	12, Jan.
Victoria, Vancouver, Seattle,			
Tacoma & Portland &c.	Glengyle	J. M. Co.	15, Jan.

AUSTRALIA.

Australian Ports via Manila	Nikko M.	N. Y. K.	13, Jan.
Australian Ports via Manila	Aldenham	G. L. Co.	20, Jan.

SINGAPORE, COAST PORTS AND JAPAN.

Pakhoi & Haiphong	Huichow	B. & S.	24, Dec.
Bombay via S'pore & Colombo	R'gon M.	N. Y. K.	26, Dec.
S'pore, P'ang R'gon & Calcutta	Tosa M.	N. Y. K.	26, Dec.
Manila	Yuensang	J. M. Co.	26, Dec.
S'hai, Moji, Kobe and Yokohama	Nile	P. & O.	27, Dec.
Delagoa Bay, D'ban, E. L'don &c.	Surat	B. L.	28, Dec.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Dumbas	M. M.	29, Dec.
Manila, Cebu and Iloilo	Taming	B. & S.	29, Dec.
S'hai, Moji, Kobe and Y'hama	Nile	P. & O.	30, Dec.
S'pore, P'ang & C'outta	Yatsing	J. M. Co.	30, Dec.
Kobe	Jinsen M.	N. Y. K.	31, Dec.
Kobe and Yokohama	Kamo M.	N. Y. K.	1, Jan.
Singapore, Penang and Calcutta	Namsang	J. M. Co.	5, Jan.
Moji & Kobe	Hokuto M.	D. & Co.	7, Jan.
Bombay via S'pore, Port S'hai,			
Penang & Colombo	Peking M.	O. S. K.	M. of N.
Shanghai	Tjitaroom	J.O.J. L.	Q. desp.
Java	Tjiliwong	J.O.J. L.	S. half O.
Shanghai	Tjipanas	J.O.J. L.	Q. desp.
Japan	Tjibodas	J.O.J. L.	F. half D.
Shanghai	Tjikembang	J.O.J. L.	F. half J.
Shanghai	Tjimauek	J.O.J. L.	F. half F.
Singapore, Mauritius & South			
African Ports	Salamis	B. L. L.	End Feb.

TO SAIL

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE.

Proposed Sailing from Hongkong

The s.s. "SHIMOSA"

sails hence on or about the 26th December.

via SUEZ CANAL for BOSTON & NEW YORK.

The s.s. "CHALISTER"

sails hence on or about the 30th December

via PANAMA CANAL for NEW YORK.

For Freight and further information apply to

DODWELL & CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 22nd December, 1914

Agents.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

AMERICAN MAIL.

The P. M. S. SIBERIA will be despatched from this port at 1 o'clock p.m. Tuesday, December 29th, 1914, for San Francisco, via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

The s.s. ORISSA sailed from Calcutta on 23rd inst. and may be expected here on or about the 15th January, 1915.

VESSELS IN PORT.

Steamers.
Loksang, Br. s.s. 978, D. W. Ritchie, 13th inst.—Haiphong, 9th inst. Rico—J. M. & Co.
Rynah Maru, Jap. s.s. 1,743, Kaneda, 14th inst.—Dairen, 8th inst. Gen.—M. B. K.
Chingchow, Br. s.s. 1,195, J. Doyle, 17th inst.—Hobson, 14th inst. Cement—Stone—S. T. & Co.
Felching, Chinese s.s. 979, A. Balas, 18th inst.—Shanghai, 15th inst. Gen.—Anping, Chinese s.s. 1,156, Paramore, 19th inst.—Tientsin, 17th inst. Gen.—C. M. S. N. Co.
Shidzuoka Maru, Jap. s.s. 4,072, M. Deguchi, 20th inst.—Shanghai, 17th inst.—N. Y. K.
Tahchee, Br. s.s. 3,359, McRay, 19th inst.—Calcutta, 13th inst. Ballast—S. O. Co.
Takao Maru, Jap. s.s. 1,331, Gillespie, 19th inst.—Hongkong, 16th inst. Coal—Order.
Tillwong, Dut. s.s. 3,061, A. Oldenberger, 20th inst.—Yokohama, 7th inst. Gen.—J. C. J. L.
Chekiang, Br. s.s. 1,313, P. H. Cowan, 21st inst.—Swatow, 20th inst. Ballast—B. & S.
Benlawers, Br. s.s. 2,520, H. W. Bee, 22nd inst.—London, 1st Nov. Gen.—G. L. & Co.
Siberia, Am. s.s. A. Zooder, 22nd inst.—San Francisco, Gen.—P. M. Co.
Yuensang, Br. s.s. 1,128, A. Tough, 22nd inst.—Manila, 19th inst. Gen.—J. M. & Co.
Sungking, Br. s.s. 387, J. Robinson, 23rd inst.—Fukoh, 21st inst. Gen.—B. & S.
Daijin Maru, Jap. s.s. 900, K. Marakawa, 23rd inst.—Swatow, 22nd inst. Gen.—O. S. K.
Yushun, Chi. s.s. 1,097, Leggo, 24th inst.—Tientsin, 17th inst. Gen.—C. M. S. N. Co.
Salahad, Dutch s.s. 1,237, Lieberg, 23rd inst.—Shanghai, 19th inst. Ballast—A. P. Co.
Riojun Maru, Jap. s.s. 2,979, 24th inst.—Keelung, 21st inst. Gen.—D. and Co.
Yatsing, British s.s. 1,424, Meyerick, 24th inst.—Yokohama, 16th inst. Coal—J. M. & Co.

CONSIGNEES

BARBER LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
THE Steamship

"SHIMOSA,"

FROM NEW YORK.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained. No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 30th inst. will be subject to rent. All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Under-signed on or before the 19th prox. or they will not be recognized. All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 30th inst., at 11 a.m. No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

DODWELL & Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, 21st December, 1914.

CONSIGNEES

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

From SAN FRANCISCO, JAPAN PORTS and MANILA.

"S.S. SIBERIA"

The above mentioned vessel having arrived consignees of cargo are hereby notified to send in their bills of lading for counter-signature and take immediate delivery of cargo from alongside. Cargo impeding discharge will be landed immediately at consignees' risk and expense.

Cargo remaining on board Thursday, Dec. 24th, 1914, at noon will be subject to landing charges and if undelivered on December 29th, 1914, at noon will be subject to both landing and storage charges.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

All chafed and otherwise damaged cargo will be examined at the above Company's godown on Dec. 30th, 1914, at 10 a.m.

No claims will be entertained unless accompanied by short delivery note or list of exceptions taken at the time of delivery to consignees and signed for and on behalf of the Pacific Mail S.S. Co.

All claims must be filed on or before January 22nd, 1915, otherwise they will not be recognized.

R. C. MORTON,

Agent.

Hongkong, 22nd December, 1914.

CONSIGNEES

MOGUL LINE OF STEAMERS. NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES. From GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL and STRAITS.

The Steamship "PATHAN"

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of Holt's Wharf at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained. No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 26th December will be subject to rent. All claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Under-signed on or before the 16th prox. or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 26th inst. at 10 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

DODWELL & Co., Ltd.

Agents.

TO SAIL.

The Norwegian Steamship PROMETHEUS

will be despatched to Singapore direct on or about the 30th December, 1914.

For freight and passage apply to:—

Messrs. KIN SENG LEE, 64a, Bonham Strand West, Hongkong.

Hongkong, 19th December, 1914.

TO SAIL

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

Through Bills of Lading can be issued to New York, Chicago and all interior points in U.S.A.

The Steamship

Also calling at Seattle if sufficient inducement offers.

This fine steamer has excellent accommodation for first and second class passengers.

For Rates of Freight, passage money, etc. apply to

SHEWAN TOMES & Co.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 4th December, 1914.

"INDRA" LINE LIMITED.

FOR NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL.

(With liberty to call at the Malabar Coast.)

THE Steamship

For freight and passage apply

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.

General Agents.

Hongkong 9th October, 1914.

HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LTD.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "MANIFESTO" HONGKONG.

Codes Used: A1: A.B.C. Fifth Edition; Engineering, First and Second Editions; Western Union and Watkins.

Dock Owners, Ship Builders, Marine and Land Engineers, Boiler Makers.

Iron and Brass Founders, Forge Masters, Electricians.

ACETYLENE CUTTING AND WELDING FOR SHIP AND BOILER REPAIR.

Modern up-to-date plant operated by our own specially trained workmen under expert European supervision.

All classes of light Steel work manufactured by the above process.

Tanks, Drums, Ventilators, Pipes, &c., &c.

THE DIMENSIONS OF DOCKS AND SLIPS ARE AS FOLLOWS:—

NAME OF DOCK OR SLIP	LENGTH ON KEEL BLOCKS	ENTRANCE BREADTH	DEPTH OVER SLIP AT ORDINARY SPRING TIDES	RISE OF TIDE	STRAITS	WEAP
KOWLOON						
No. 1 Dock, Kowloon	700	85' top bottom	20'	5' 6"		
No. 2 Dock, Kowloon	275	34' 1"	18' 6"	5' 6"		
No. 3 Dock, Kowloon	254	34' 1"	18'	5' 6"		
Patent Slip, No. 1 Kowloon	240	30'	18'	5' 6"		
Patent Slip, No. 2 Kowloon	230	30'	18'	5' 6"		
GAI-KOK-TSUI						
Consolidated Dock	240	30'	20'	5' 6"		
ABERDEEN						
1st Dock	250	34'	18'	5' 6"		
2nd Dock	250	34'	18'	5' 6"		

HEAD OFFICE: KOWLOON.

Telephone No. 1 K.

Please Address Enquiries to the Chief Manager,

P. O. BOX 880, M.I.N. Telephone No. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

TOWN OFFICE: QUEEN'S BUILDINGS.

Telephone No. 30, Hongkong.

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH. EXTRA

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1914.

IS THE KAISER MAD?

THE MATTOID MONARCH.

BY JEAN FINOT, EDITOR OF "LA REVUE," IN THE
"REVIEW OF REVIEWS."

Like a petty God I walked about, admired of all and dreaded, On hostile ground, none daring my affront, Then swollen with pride into the snare I fell.

Milton's Samson Agonistes. At the present time the mention of the word Kaiser only raises scorn, yet a few months ago in the imagination of the world, not to mention that of the German nation, that word was thought to stand for something at once powerful and formidable. Not so long ago the Kaiser was even popular in France. He appeared to be a kind of modern Lohengrin, the incarnation of loyalty and broadmindedness, a veritable Emperor of peace, even as he is in truth the incarnate spirit of war.

The incoherence of his grandiloquent language and his theatrical notions always had something alarming about them. His speeches contradicted one another, and it was the same with his sympathies and with his tastes. If his brilliant monstrosities lent to his face a look of decision and energy, his dreamy eyes, which he was wont to fix upon his interlocutor with a disconcerting immobility, his garrulity, often insipid and nearly always nervous, and the rapidity with which he changed the subject, greatly troubled those who encountered him. If one had the courage to look at the man behind the sovereign, one found that he appeared hardly normal—in fact, quite unbalanced. An ambassador who had not heaped at all deceived by his pretensions to be a demagogue told me one day that William reminded him of the Venetian harlequins who used solemnly to inaugurate the carnivals of Venice.

Someone had the inspiration to publish some time ago a collection of William II's speeches, the contradictions and the flagrant incoherence of which profoundly impressed specialists in mental diseases.

At the time I was passing through Turin, and in a conversation with Cesare Lombroso, he gave me his opinion of the German Emperor. To the celebrated founder of criminal anthropology, William was nothing but a typical mattoide. He was convinced that we ought to publish a psychological study of the sovereign, since, owing to his attacks of verbiage and megalomania taken in combination with his hereditary disease, he had always been a cause of anxiety to the psychologists; but we decided for political reasons to postpone the publication of such an article.

All the same it was difficult to escape from this nightmare of a crowned mattoide whose caprices ruled the world. I trembled for international peace, this most sacred treasure of humanity thus confided to so fragile a conscience! Having the impressionable mind of a deranged person, at times sane and at times frenzied, was not the Emperor William capable of anything, even, I admit freely, of good and great actions? Nothing, in him astonished me, not even his strange God, whom he invoked as a sort of inferior functionary in order to legalise the extravagances of his speech and of his irresponsible actions. In his troubled state of mind he appeared really convinced that the true God, the God of mercy and of brotherly love, had confided to him the task of ruling over

Germany and that the Hohenzollerns were directly descended from Him. It was in His name that he loved to speak of peace. But it was also as an envoy of God that the Father that he drew the sword. The Emperor of Germany and God being thus allied, William thought himself invincible. His audacity of recent times is not at all astonishing. Europe, and even all the world united against him, does not trouble him at all. Is not the divine power on his side?

It has been wrongly thought that the Emperor has lately had a sudden fit of madness, but in reality he has only given one more manifestation of that slow and insidious disease that was undermining him. The history of his reign is really a series of frenzied thoughts and actions. The German nation, owing partly to an inertia created in the previous reign, but more especially to its laborious and persevering qualities, has not been ruined, in spite of all the Emperor and his entourage have done. She has been able to support, in addition to the excessive burden of armaments, all the failings of the Emperor, including his desire for greatness, but finally the evil genius conquered. Germany's greatness, founded upon a morbid megalomania and directed against the whole civilised world, has been mortally struck and is fading and dispersing. The Emperor, ill himself, was surrounded by general decay. The old German virtues, the integrity and independence of her judges, the morality and reserve of her inhabitants, have sensibly diminished.

From time to time certain scandalous trials give indication of this decay. In the same way that from the outward signs of certain fruits we know they are destined to be invaded by disease. In imitation of her master, Germany has become unstable and inconstant. Her commerce and industry which is most modern is grafted on to the remains of a past which is ten centuries out of date. The brutality and supremacy of a militarism of the lowest type destroyed the dignity and paralysed the life of the labouring classes, who constitute the richness and genius of Germany. Behind a brilliant facade all was confusion.

The Emperor struck out violently in all directions. At times he acted as though he belonged to the twentieth and at times as though to the tenth century. His morality, both public and private, was disconcerting.

European modern history has been stained by the reign of a sovereign of whose numerous misdeeds no one has any doubt. This was Abdul Hamid, The "Red Sultan," as he was commonly called, and on his conscience not only thousands of murders committed at Constantinople but also some hundreds of thousands of Armenians killed by his orders. A degenerate Machiavelli, he caused whole tribes and colonies to be assassinated. He confiscated the fortunes of his subjects and appropriated them without any form of judicial procedure. He perpetrated more crimes than all the convicts in New Caledonia together. Gladstone, whose high position as chief of a party demanded moderation of language, could not prevent himself from

calling him in a great speech "the crowned assassin."

I was one of the first in France to denounce the crimes of Abdul Hamid, and a vigorous article, reproduced by a number of papers, and published in Paris in 1895, on the "Peuples des Martyrs" brought me an open letter from Gladstone in the *Daily News*. This encouragement from the Grand Old Man incited me valiantly to uphold my post as defender of the Armenians. That which struck me most in this struggle between the Turkish monster and one of the most unfortunate nations on earth was the friendship and esteem that the Emperor William never failed to show to the Sultan. This quasi-representative of Christ on earth not only stretched out a brotherly hand to the assassin, a vulgar swindler who murdered and ruined a Christian nation, but he also covered him with his regard before all Europe.

"What an astute diplomatist," exclaimed the shortsighted people when they saw the Emperor barter his honour to gain commercial advantages and concessions for German manufacturers. Our conscience is not a cabinet with separate hermetically sealed compartments. After the degrading spectacle of a powerful monarch who, for the sake of the material interests of his country, stretched out his hand to an avowed assassin, justifying crime and weakening the public conscience, the Emperor William suddenly took a perilous step, and passed into the doubtful region where he himself committed a reprehensible crime.

This was during his triumphal voyage to Constantinople. The Sultan Abdul Hamid, past-master in the art of buying consciences, resolved to acquire for ever that of Emperor William. All the more generous in that he offered valuable articles which did not belong to him, Abdul Hamid showed himself singularly liberal towards the imperial German couple. He offered them, amongst other things, treasures belonging to the Ottoman people, precious jewels, diamonds and pearls of the crown worth, in the estimation of experts, more than five million francs. William II. could not have been ignorant of the origin of these things. Neither was he ignorant of the crimes of his "Brother." The Emperor took away from Constantinople a small fortune and the contempt of many Turks who knew of the transaction.

My regretted collaborator and friend, the brilliant writer, Garibaldi Bay, to whom Maurice Barrès has devoted pages of incomparable and touching beauty, first told me of this affair, such a compromising one for the "Band of Sovereigns." A few months later I received confirmation of the incident from an eminent Turk, who at the same time furnished me with a list of the presents stolen from the Ottoman nation. The secret having penetrated through to Europe, I spoke of it openly some time later in an article in which I had related some new misdeeds of Abdul Hamid. It aroused the Red Sultan. Contrary to his habit, he brought an action against me for *less majesté*. His Ambassador at Paris, Munir Pasha, one of the shrewdest diplomats of last century, who, whilst totally lacking in scruples, had more than enough intelligence, lodged an action against me in the name of the Sublime Porte before the Procureur of the Republic. My joy was indescribable when, called before a *juge d'instruction*, I had to swear my defence, which defence only aggravated my offence. I made the great mistake, however, of citing a dozen witnesses, commencing with the Emperor William and ending with Clemenceau, the brilliant Premier of that time, who could throw some light upon the actions of the two "noble brothers," one of whom lived on the banks of the Bosphorus

and the other on the banks of the Spree. I did not count very much on the direct assistance of the German Sovereign, but I counted, with the assistance of the world's Press, to be able all the same to raise a corner of the mysterious veil which appeared to link these two august friends together.

My disappointment was great when I learnt one day that Munir Pasha's action was dropped, to the great joy of our Quai d'Orsay, in order to soften my disappointment at having thus lost the one chance of my life of having an action brought against me, Munir Pasha, in the name of his sovereign, offered my collaborators and myself many high decorations, which we naturally hastened to refuse.

Some time afterwards the Turks, more impatient and more over more energetic than the Germans, got rid of one of the two brothers. And the other who remained in power, the Kaiser, did not even think of intervening in favour of Abdul Hamid. And more, when the Committee of Union and Progress were guilty of new Armenian misdeeds at Adana, the noble sovereign openly lavished his sympathy upon them. German diplomacy guided by William adopted the members of the Committee, who became almost cousins of H.M. the Kaiser. William's moral insensibility thus exceeded all that could be expected from a mattoide. By use of his pen, his God, and his sword, he still managed to hide from the world the fragility of his poor little conscience and the disquieting verbiage of his brain.

A great moral perversity never failed to show itself in William at all periods of his life. In gratitude, the natural consequence of the despairing condition of mind of a mattoide who attempts everything but can only be faithful to his own fixed and unrealised ideas, appeared almost innate in the Kaiser.

One has almost forgotten the tragic-comic history of the great Polish Lord Kosciuszko, nicknamed the "Admiral" for having made superhuman efforts to secure the vote of credit for the navy from the Polish deputies. The Emperor, already seized with the idea of surpassing the English fleet, had done everything to overcome the resistance of the Poles who could turn the balance in his favour. The "Admiral," William's inseparable companion, pleaded the cause of the fleet so eloquently that the Poles, allured by the promise of some just reforms, voted as a single man. The vote once obtained, the Kaiser forgot the "Admiral," who, deceived and ridiculed, lost all his influence with his compatriots and retired to his estates. If we wished to recall other authentic facts which combined to show us the Emperor as the most ungrateful and the most unstable of mortals, we should exceed the limits of this sketch.

He frequently interfered in affairs outside his Empire in which he had no concern.

His enthusiastic welcome of Count Witte, the leading Russian Minister, on his return from the United States, where he had concluded the peace between Russia and Japan, will be remembered. Extolling this diplomat to the skies, he called him "Bismarck the Second." But what is always forgotten is that the Count was turned out of power owing to William's intrigues. A documented historian of to-morrow could furnish a page on this subject worthy of a Saint Simon. After this who can wonder at the Emperor's behaviour to his German servants? Bismarck, Caprivi, Von Bulow and so many others were forced to give place to a Bethmann-Hollweg, an obscure nobody who became the docile instrument in the hands of his prince and abnormal master.

Prince von Bulow, who belonged to the older school of diplo-

matists who combined lying and a lack of scruples with shrewd intelligence, was himself often shocked by the methods employed by William II. His lies and entire lack of loyalty made the old master of intrigue blush. There are abundant facts. For instance, during the Turko-Italian war Germany—that is to say, her Emperor, for he personally supervised the foreign policy—never ceased from helping Turkey—and by what methods?—against Italy, her ally. The German Ambassador at Constantinople, the Baron Marschall, preached resistance to the Turks; German officers inspired and guided the celebrated Enver, a simple officer, who, having later assassinated his own War Minister, became on that account even dearer to William's heart. The Government even went so far as to procure for the Tripolitans arms and ammunition... and further, Germany, together with Austria, furnished Turkey with submarine mines to sink Italian vessels. And, as though there was no limit to his felony, Berlin sent a German officer to Constantinople to lay mines in the Bosphorus. The Consult possesses to-day all the documents which leave no manner of doubt as to the suspicious proceedings which would be a disgrace to an escaped convict.

Lying and treachery, those two venomous plants which war so strong with degenerates, have entirely overrun the Kaiser. He practises them with the lack of conscience of a magpie stealing a precious thing. He has deceived God and man and has betrayed his own people.

It is William himself who proclaims the news of French aggression, "the overrunning of Belgium" by the French, "the attack on the German outposts" by France before the declaration of war, of "the aggression of French aviators on Metz and Nuremberg."

In the same way, in 1906, at the time of the Conference of Algeiras, he telegraphed personally to the different Powers that France had been abandoned by all—that the whole world found her in the wrong.

He tells his troops that they are going to Belgium to defend her against a French invasion. Exposed by the first reverses of the war, the Emperor, instead of marching at the head of his army as his grandfather did, takes to himself the work of a second-rate journalist. He floods his people with oceans of false news. And yet how can one be surprised at this penultimate phase of William's life, after having followed the vicissitudes of the said existence of a "degenerate sovereign"? Coming to the throne when the ferment resulting from the war of 1870 threatened to corrupt and dissolve the old German virtues, this crowned invalid could do nothing save exasperate the bad instincts of his people and lead them to ruin.

The world with the unreasoning logic which directs our acts and thoughts is always pitiless to the small, and paradoxically indulgent to the great. Here is a young man who comes to power after having publicly played the part of a moral parrot. He had not only poisoned the existence of his noble father, but he never ceased to abuse his memory; he attached himself ostensibly to his grandfather as though he to whom he owed his brilliant fortunes was only a myth without substance. His attitude towards Bismarck was almost monstrous. And finally, what is to be said of the sufferings and humiliations he imposed upon his poor mother?

The civilised world, conquered by his verbiage and his Lohengrin-like attitudes, appeared to forget his crimes and to think only of his theatrical charm. For the rest he acted his part like a great artist and drew enthusiastic comments from spectators as unde-

ceived as Renan. But even he would not have lacked the courage to confess his error. There is something infinitely humiliating for humanity to have been duped for so many years; for, let us repeat it, the august charmer is, after all, but a simple degenerate, one of those mattoide who astonish their friends by the versatility, the variety and the inconsistency of their gifts and the absence of all morality.

Being afflicted in addition by an hereditary disease of the ear, William II. is predestined to furnish yet another recruit to the great army of half-criminals, half-madmen. This conformation of the ear shows, it appears, a predisposition to crime and falsehood. According to studies made by Frigerio with normals, the auriculo-temporal angle exceeds 90°, but is less with degenerates. And from the indications of certain doctors it appears that with the Kaiser the same angle is about 68 degrees, a condition which is characteristic of degenerates in general, and of forgers and criminals in particular.

Let us not go as far as this. As the deductions of criminal anthropology generally leave me sceptical, I prefer to keep to psychological indications and to actual facts, drawn from the life of the subject we are studying.

Now William's vicissitudes, his attitudes, his actions, his thoughts, are incontestably those of a degenerate in the true psychological sense of the word. "Instead of family and social affections," the author of *L'Homme Criminel* tells us, "which in criminals are completely extinguished or are present in a state of unstable balance," there are other dominant passions less noble but extremely tenacious. And above all there is vanity, or rather an excessive conception of their own personal value, a sentiment that amongst men grows stronger in inverse ratio to their merit.

It is also said that with this type of person the moral sense is almost entirely lacking. If they lie, commit thefts or forgeries, even if they murder, they always believe they have right on their side. According to them the fault lies with their victims. From Maudsley to Enrico Ferri and passing by Lacazezagne and so many other psychologists of criminal follies, we shall find a disturbing unanimity of symptoms in the case of William II. A profound observation of Sue, which was later taken up and confirmed by many psychologists, was that malefactors have a horror of all recitals in which there is any mention of immorality or crime. Remember, then, the hatred which the realistic French novel and even the realistic German play inspired in the Emperor.

The religion of a mattoide is peculiar to himself. He creates a God in his own image and annexes him for his own profit. His God has a special solicitude for his interests, he must second him in his enterprises; and thus make the most blamable act respectable and holy.

As there is hardly ever an atheist to be met with amongst malefactors, so most mattoide are to be found in extremely familiar relationship with their Providence. Casanova has stated in his Memoires that all those who carry on an illicit profession have an exaggerated confidence in their God. And this is even more frequent amongst mattoide who are at liberty. In the same way as malefactors think to procure divine grace by wearing amulets or burning tapers, a crowned mattoide will, with a gay heart, spread flame and fire throughout the world. But he will make a whole nation pray, which must naturally disarm the divine anger and cause His power to be used in his favour.

Verzani who strangled several women, was one of the most

assiduous churchgoers. Kneeling before the altar, he talked familiarly to his God, a God beneficent towards himself, who guaranteed the success of his exploits and covered him with his all-powerful protection. Boggia, condemned to death for several dozen murders, wrote sermons, and always preached Christ's ethics and religion, ordering all those who surrounded him to pray at church. Let us make no comparisons. The crowned mattoide of Berlin, it is true, will have upon his conscience not a few dozen, but hundreds of thousands of victims. It matters not. His invocations to heaven and his touching familiarity with the all-powerful God all strangely resemble those of Boggia.

The mitigated madness, or rather, to speak in the language of other times, the "innocence" of William II. shows itself in the universality of his talents, and also in the contradictions he makes every day. Under other conditions he would have become one of those graphomaniacs who are the plague of editors and the punishment of readers attired by the titles of their works. Having inherited absolute power, he had early or late to bring about a cataclysm amongst humanity.

The diminished conscience of a mattoide makes him refractory to all sense of duty. He will glorify, however, all his moral principles in baroque phrases, borrowed either from the Gospels or from moralists of repute. But on the slightest pretext the mask will fall away. The emptiness of his mind will appear in the savagery of his acts and his aspirations, the satisfaction of his vanity and of his unlimited, unhealthy ambition will constitute the only restraint in his life. An emperor, William violates by premeditation the neutrality of Luxembourg and of Belgium, and causes his soldiers to commit atrocities which put them on a level with simple bandits or lower than savages.

In the same way by his orders a most respected woman, the Dowager Empress of Russia, was made to submit to an outrageous insult, and the representatives of foreign Powers were abused and crimes were ordered and tolerated which would cause him to be hated and despised by all the world.

The moral decadence of modern Germany brought about by the actions of her Junkers, the influences of the Court and of her soldiery, and, above all, the cult of the doctrine of "might is right," have made possible these acts of savagery, of cruelty and of bestiality which we are witnessing. No one can doubt the direct influence of the Kaiser. It is alleged to-day that all these crimes against humanity are not only tolerated but executed by order.

It is enough to read the protest of the Government of the French Republic to the signatory Powers of The Hague Conventions and the report of August 20th, 1914, sent by the General Command-in-Chief of the Eastern Army, which prove that the German troops have killed a large number of wounded by shots fired point blank in the face, and that other wounded have been trampled on and kicked. Further, they have systematically burnt villages without the slightest reason, and forced the inhabitants to precede their scouts. Re-read the Belgian protests and you will find the same facts, the same conduct, the same ignominies. Peaceful inhabitants are massacred, "unfortified" places are bombarded, villages and towns are ransomed. Her soldiers descended to the level of simple bashi-bazouks or of Bulgarian comitadjis—that is what has happened to Germany under the glorious reign of her Kaiser.

(Continued on Monday)

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH. SECOND EXTRA

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1914.

"LET US KEEP THE FEAST."

Bishop Lander's Christmas Sermon.

Yesterday morning the Bishop of Victoria, preaching from the text "Let us Keep the Feast," remarked that some might claim it to be not a timely message. Quoting from the *Times* leader on the occasion of the Lord Mayor's banquet, his Lordship mentioned the following passage:—"The shadow of the greatest war in history is over all hearts, and leaves our minds but little attuned to feasting. The flower of our manhood is at this hour wrestling in deadly conflict for all that we hold dear. All that the wisdom and the valour of our fathers has wrought for one thousand years is at stake. Our faintest hopes, our noblest aspirations, hang upon the issue. The magnitude and the gravity of the struggle weigh heavily upon us all, yet it is well that time honoured institutions should be kept up."

They had come there that day to keep an infinitely higher festival. The awful, cruel and unnecessary sufferings of millions in Europe, the madness of the nations, the letting loose of fiends of Hell, the sighing of broken hearts, and the nervous tension of anxiety for dear ones at the front, should not silence the divine call to keep the feast. These things emphasized it. For never since the angels sang to the Shepherds at Bethlehem has their song of "Peace on Earth and good-will to men" been more needed and never have the nations of the world been so anxiously longing for it. Never had their refusal to let Christ reign over their national relationship been so deeply regretted. Therefore let them keep the feast, for it was the festival of their faith.

Dealing with the birth of Christ, his Lordship remarked that some stumbled at the Virgin birth. He would not discourage any honest doubter, or say a word to make him feel unwelcome, but he must bear testimony to his convictions. For so unique a person there was every possibility of his having so unique a birth. In this connection he quoted from Canon Stratfield, M.A.:—"To part with this belief has often proved, and will often prove a first step in the progress of thought which ends in denying the redemptive work and character of Jesus Christ—a process of thought which, when once set in motion, finds its logical conclusion in the ethical form of Christianity, from which all that is miraculous and transcendental has been eliminated. To maintain with the theology now in the ascendant in many quarters, that Jesus Christ, however supreme as a religious genius, 'never outstepped the limits of the purely human' is (need it be said) to give up the Christ of the New Testament, the Christ of history, the Christ of the Church, for another Christ who might teach but could not redeem."

The festival was one of hope; they were saved by hope and the people who ceased to look forward and had no future use for life must be the most miserable of men. Look back in thought to Bethlehem; there was no pomp and no splendour. Caesar reigned at Rome, Herod in Judaea, tyranny and oppression, sorrow and sadness reigned and might was more than right. Yet the angels, the magi, the Shepherds, Mary and Simeon, by the birth of a little Child, were all inspired by hope. Why was the birth of a child so welcome to every family? Every right-minded wife welcomed a little child; it was worth all the pain, all the

CIGARETTE AND TOBACCO FUND.

For the Allied Troops at the Front.

Amounts acknowledged to date, 26th December, 1914:—
S. O. Morning Post ... \$667.84
Hongkong Telegraph ... 268.20
\$936.04

(Not acknowledged):
Phoenix Club List:—
Smoker ... 40.04
"T." \$2.00
Capt. Pottinger, Finlayson and Lennox \$5.00
Unanimous ... 9.00
Mr. Gardiner's List, as detailed below ... 77.00
\$143.04
\$1,079.08

Mr. Gardiner's List.
O. E. H. Beavis ... \$5.00
P. W. Goldring ... 2.00
W. E. A. Shenton ... 1.00
J. H. Kemp ... 1.00
W. B. Hind ... 1.00
Sir W. Rees-Davies ... 5.00
E. J. Priest ... 5.00
J. E. Joseph ... 5.00
J. H. N. Mody ... 5.00
P. J. Mason ... 1.00
R. Ramoa ... 5.00
H. W. L. ... 1.00
H. K. Hung ... 1.00
D. V. Steavenson ... 1.00
W. L. Wei ... 1.00
S. S. K. Kwok ... 1.00
B. P. Fung ... 1.00
Mrs. Quinn ... 2.00
Mrs. Lai Chi Chin ... 2.00
Mrs. Kang ... 1.00
Mrs. S. H. Yang ... 10.00
H. L. Yang ... 1.00
Peroy Law ... 1.00
Mrs. E. Rosser ... 1.00
M. F. Yang ... 1.00
V. O. ... 5.00
P. T. Au ... 2.00
H. Watkins ... 1.00
Smoker ... 1.00
F. Wheeler ... 1.00
J. Backhouse ... 1.00
A. G. Coppin ... 5.00
\$77.00

There have already been sent to the front 200,000 cigarettes and 288 lbs. of tobacco. Further subscriptions will be thankfully received so that supplies can be continued during the war.

Not in his Sleep.
"I do all my writing in the morning directly after I awake," Mr. Hall Oaine has been telling a Transatlantic interviewer. So those unkind people are answered who have been setting it about that the world-famous novels are written in his sleep.—*Globe*.

sacrifice of pleasure and perhaps of luxuries, because it brought with it, hope. In this connection there was something wrong with any nation if its married women were unwilling to give birth to future citizens, and perhaps it was this tendency which was one of the causes of the awful judgment upon the European nations of to-day.

After making a special appeal for help for the Diocesan Girls' School, for which the offertory was taken, his Lordship exhorted them to keep the feast—by united Christian worship; by praise and adoration; by partaking of the Eucharistic Communion; which Our Lord himself appointed; by timely salutations to one another; by banishing all hard thoughts even of our deluded enemies, by praying for all men; and by resolving to live more Christ-like lives. The result would be a firmer faith in our Divine Redeemer, brighter hope in his coming Kingdom, and a stronger love for Him, and, through Him, for all mankind.

TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

HOSTILE AEROPLANE OVER SHEERNESS.

BRITISH AIRCRAFT HIT IT AND DRIVE IT OUT TO SEA.

[Reuter's Service To The "Telegraph."]

Dec. 25, 11.55 p.m.
The War Office announces that a hostile aeroplane was sighted at 12.30 this afternoon flying very high east to west, over Sheerness. Aircraft ascended in pursuit and engaged the enemy who, after being hit three or four times, was driven off towards the sea. Thousands of Prisoners of War in Russia.

Dec. 25, 6.35 p.m.
It is reported from Petrograd that the German prisoners in Russia on the 23rd. last, amounted to 1,140 officers and 131,737 men. The number of Austrian prisoners amounts to 1,318 officers and 221,447 men.

LIBERTY OF THE PRESS.

The "Nation" and the Right of Fair Criticism.

In commenting on the claims of Sir Stanley Backmaster, "H. W. M." in the *Nation* says:—"It is time for the country to express what the *Times* calls the 'profound misgiving' which it feels about the Press Censorship. On this question the Government ought to understand that public opinion is against it, and, divining the true interests of the nation better than its governors, calls for a change. ... But it is by no means content to see the War Office use the censorship as a means of bringing free speech and free writing to an end. In this matter the Government has a special responsibility. It is not a party organ; it stands for the nation. In that regard its first task is to bring the war to a victorious end. That is undisputed; the question is, whether an uncensored Executive, virtually dispensing with a free Press, is an adequate instrument for achieving it. Is that an extreme statement of the Censor's position? I do not think so."

"Criticism of the Government," said Sir Stanley Backmaster, last week, "or of particular members of the Government, was a thing which he should never stop, unless the criticism was of such a character that it might destroy public confidence in the Government who had charge of the conduct of the war, or cause distress or alarm to the people by leading them to think that affairs were really in a very serious state."

This is the claim, enforced, one has to remark, by the delicate hint that a journalist who disputed it might find himself made a prisoner (under martial law) for life. What does it amount to? A newspaper must not (a) destroy confidence in the Government, or (b) distress or alarm the people by making them think that affairs were in a serious condition. Apply these cases to the existing embargo on serious correspondence at the seat of war, and see how they work out. A "perfect state of freedom is one admits; conditions make it possible for the Censor to stop all effective criticism both of the conduct of the campaign (supposing that it is not uniformly successful) and of the home preparations for sustaining it. Unless the *Globe* is grossly inaccurate, the latter kind of criticism has already been withheld.

LANGKAT OUTPUT.

The Langkat output from Dec. 13 to Dec. 20, is, we are informed by Messrs. Wright and Hornby, as follows:—

Dec.	tons	lbs
" 13	176	
" 14	178	
" 15	189	
" 16	185	
" 17	152	
" 18	185	
" 19	173	
" 20	183	

Not at the Front.
A professor of the university, who is very popular among the students, was entertaining a group of them at his residence one night. Taking down a magnificent sword that hung over the fireplace, he brandished it about, exclaiming:—"Never will I forget the day I drew this blade for the first time!"

"Where did you draw it, sir?" an awestruck freshman asked; "At a rifle," said the professor.

Sir Stanley Backmaster admitted that he had not eleven out of eighty lines from a newspaper article. "These lines," says the *Globe*, "dealt solely with matters which have been criticised by the Press and by public speakers for many weeks past, the lack of proper provision for the new Army." But the Censor suppressed them because, in his view, they contained "statements detrimental to ourselves" which might have been circulated abroad. Possibly it is "detrimental" for Germany to know that all has not gone well with the organisation of the camps and the life of their recruits, though the German General Staff might, one thinks, have guessed that our first great military improvisation would not work after the fashion of their own mechanical model. The point is whether it is better to let abuses go on, for fear that Germany should hear of them, till they obstruct recruiting or cripple the service, or to criticise them (in measure) till they are put right. Here the man in authority is really in danger, for he is apt to confuse what is good for the enemy with what is bad for himself. It is not the business of the governors of England to strive so that only comfortable things shall be spoken of a nation in an hour when its qualities of endurance must be put to a long and exacting test. They must trust it to have stomach for the struggle, and judgment to hear from faithful witnesses when its stress is most urgent.

FRANCE UNDER WAR CONDITIONS.

News Notes Compiled From Latest Available French Newspapers.

The *Figaro* of September 29 publishes a decree of the French Government prohibiting commerce of any kind with Germany and Austria-Hungary. Article II declares null and void any agreement or contract entered into by any French subject, or any one under the protection of the French Government, either in France or in any French colony, with any subject of Germany or Austria-Hungary, or persons residing in these states. Article III prohibits the fulfilling of all such financial or other obligations entered into previous to the war by the parties mentioned in article II. The *Figaro*, in publishing the decree, gives it the heading "Boycottage Legal."

The *Guerre Sociale*, the organ of the Socialist leader Gustave Hervé, contained recently what was obviously intended as an article of his on the care of the wounded, which displayed curiously the vagaries of the French censor. In order to disarm the suspicions of that functionary, the article began with the words: "I respect and honour the censor," and then followed, with scarcely veiled irony, a detailed enumeration of all the various hospitals and appliances for the care of the wounded at the disposal of the Government, but which apparently had not been brought to its notice. What then followed in the article as originally written can only be surmised, but evidently the censor at this point took fright, and as it appears in the *Guerre Sociale*, the article consists only of a few introductory lines, a long white space, and beneath it the signature of the author, "Gustave Hervé."

The French Académicien, René Doumic, complains bitterly, in the *Gaulois*, about the delay in the delivery of letters caused by the war. The entire postal management seems to have been thrown out of gear. Are there not enough persons out of employment, he asks, who might help the helpless official? Doumic implores the French Senators and Deputies to demand of the Minister of Posts that an end be put to the intolerable condition of affairs.

The assertion having been made that M. Clemenceau advocated, in his *Homme Libre*, that wounded Germans be less well treated than French, he now has sent a letter to several newspapers denying the charge. "If you refer to my article," he says, "you will see that I said exactly the contrary of what is ascribed to me. I distinctly stated that wounded Germans are sacred guests, and must be treated as such. What I did complain of was that the military hospital in a boys' lycée was turned into an exclusively German hospital, in consequence of which the ladies of the Red Cross, whose sons, brothers, and husbands are in the field, were compelled to care only for German patients. All I claimed was that they have the right to devote themselves also to wounded Frenchmen, and as now in the hospital I speak of only one-third are German wounded, I am satisfied."

Le Matin, under the caption of "Another Danger," says: "Every German carries in his knapsack a pair of woollen socks and warm gloves, not to speak of cloak and woollen blanket. The reason of this seems to be that the Germans intend, after disposing of the French as rapidly as possible, to go to Russia. At any rate, when winter comes, the Germans will be prepared. And we? Beyond doubt our Administration

SANITARY BOARD.

The orders of the day for next Tuesday's meeting of the Sanitary Board are:—

Letter from Government relative to the re-appointment of the Honourable Mr. E. A. Hewett to be a member of the Sanitary Board.

Application for permission to erect a water closet at the Jockey Club, Rural Building Lot No. 33. Application for permission to erect a water closet in a certain house to be erected on Kowloon Island Lot No. 1280.

Limewashing return for the fortnight ending 15th December, 1914.

Mortality return for Hongkong for the month ending 30th November and for the weeks ending 6th and 13th December, 1914.

Mortality return for Macao for the weeks ending 29th November, 6th and 13th December, 1914.

Return for the weeks ending 12th and 19th December, 1914.

is busy with this problem. Urgent work is given out to those seeking employment, namely the making of waistcoats and underclothing. Workmen, we know, there are in plenty, but how about material—wool and linen thread? Even at the very beginning of the war it was difficult to procure sufficient linen for soldiers' shirts, and for the care of the wounded. Not even in the large Paris stores enough was to be had. We really owe it to the generosity of a few business men that the most urgent demand could be supplied.

According to a statement by M. Ribot, the French Minister of Finance, the amount of gold in the treasury of the Bank of France on October 1 was 4,092 million francs, almost exactly the same as at the outbreak of war. The silver coin on hand amounted to 319 millions. The bank had advanced to the state during the two months of war, up to October 1, the sum of 2,100 millions. The banknotes in circulation had reached the sum of 9,290 millions, all but 412 millions of which was covered by gold and silver in the vaults, plus the notes of hand and bills of exchange in the *portefeuille*.

The French Colonial Office calls attention to the increasing importance of the exports from Germany and Austria-Hungary to the French colonies. The latest official statistics published relate to the year 1911. In that year the total sum of such exports was 230 million francs, as against 12,600,000 five years previously. In reality, the influx of German goods into French colonies has been even greater than the figures indicate, inasmuch as in the official statistics the imports are credited to the port from which the vessel sails, and not to the country from which they originally came. Thus the goods are sent via Antwerp to the Colonial Office says that the French industry fails to adapt itself to the needs of the natives, while German trade is ever alert, and hence gains the markets of such countries as Indo-China, Annam, and Siam.

The Bordeaux correspondent of the *Paris Journal* quotes a well-known French aviator as saying that France was not sufficiently prepared for the role which the various flying machines are destined to play in warfare. Germany organized her air fleet in a wonderful manner. There were more German aviators in the field than had been assumed. Their apparatus worked well, and they rendered from the beginning good service in reconnoitring. However, the expert quoted does not believe in the future of large "air cruisers."

CATHOLICS AND THE WAR.

Stirring Letter from Bishop Pozzoni.

The following is the text of a letter of His Lordship Bishop Pozzoni:—

"To the Clergy and faithful of the Vicariate."

Dear Rev. Brethren, and Dear Children in Jesus Christ, Immediately after the outbreak of the War we ordered a triduum of supplication for the Restoration of Peace and that special prayers be said daily publicly and privately and, when our Holy Father Benedict XV, wishing to "re-echo the dying voice of Pius X" most earnestly addressed all the Catholics of the world, and said: "While we ourselves with eyes and hands raised to Heaven beseech God, we exhort and even implore all the sons of the Church to continue, insist, and strive privately by humble prayer and publicly by repeated supplication imploring God ... that he may, remembering his mercy, put down this scourge of wrath," we caused the distribution of a prayer for the occasion asking all the faithful, and especially the teachers and their pupils to recite it daily. We know that all of you have not failed to earnestly implore God to restore peace to the nations; and we know that you have done so not only in spirit of submission to the ecclesiastical authority but also through your own spontaneous desire. The innumerable and immense disasters and the heart-rending sorrow both physical and moral of the war must have convinced you that there is nothing in the world better than peace and nothing more worthy of our supplication, and you will undoubtedly respond with enthusiasm to the call, supported by His Majesty King George V, to have a day of united prayer and intercession to attain peace. The day suggested, as you already know from the press, is the first Sunday of the year, January 3rd. We are of opinion that, apart from the prayer which we are already saying, there is no better way of uniting ourselves in humble supplication than to have a Procession of Penance, which will be held in the compound of the Cathedral at 8 p.m. on January 3rd. We invite all the faithful of the Colony to attend it and accompany in their heart with the utmost devotion the prayer which shall be recited during the procession. We must remember that in order that the Almighty may not despise us, and that He may hear our applications, the must be presented to Him with contrite and humble heart and the name of Jesus. We therefore invite all the faithful to approach the Holy Sacraments and to be Mass for the above mentioned intention.

On the 29th, 30th and 31st instant, there will be in the Cathedral the annual beautiful devotion of the "Quarant'Ors" in addition to the public prayer that are usually recited during these three days, and on the 1st and 2nd January, the Litanies of the Saints will be sung at 5 p.m. before Benediction as a preparation for the day of a special united prayer, and we confidently call on all our faithful to take part in these devotions. Blessing you all in Jesus Christ, D. POZZONI, Vicar Apostolic of Hongkong Catholic Mission, Hongkong, 24th December, 1914.

Incredulous.
"I was outspoken in my remarks at the club to-day," Mrs. Garrulous to her husband the other evening. With a look of astonishment he replied: "I can't believe it, my dear. Who outspoke you?"—*Monthly*.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

G. R. R.

PARTICULARS and CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on Monday, the 28th day of December, 1914, at 3 p.m., at the Offices of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of the right to quarry Stone on the following Lots of Crown Land around Kowloon Bay, in the New Territories, and elsewhere in the Colony of Hongkong, for a period extending from the 1st day of January up to and including the 31st day of December, 1915.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Lot and Registry No.	Locality	Approximate Area in Acres	Upset Annual Crown Rent
Ma Tau Kok, No. 1	Ma Tau Kok	6.70	690
Ma Tau Kok, No. 2	Ma Tau Kok	6.70	690
Ma Tau Kok, No. 3	Ma Tau Kok	6.70	690
Ma Tau Kok, No. 4	Ma Tau Kok	6.70	690
Ma Tau Kok, No. 5	Ma Tau Kok	6.70	690
Ma Tau Kok, No. 6	Ma Tau Kok	6.70	690
Ma Tau Kok, No. 7	Ma Tau Kok	6.70	690
Ma Tau Kok, No. 8	Ma Tau Kok	6.70	690
Ma Tau Kok, No. 9	Ma Tau Kok	6.70	690
Ma Tau Kok, No. 10	Ma Tau Kok	6.70	690
Ma Tau Kok, No. 11	Ma Tau Kok	6.70	690
Ma Tau Kok, No. 12	Ma Tau Kok	6.70	690
Ma Tau Kok, No. 13	Ma Tau Kok	6.70	690
Ma Tau Kok, No. 14	Ma Tau Kok	6.70	690
Ma Tau Kok, No. 15	Ma Tau Kok	6.70	690
Ma Tau Kok, No. 16	Ma Tau Kok	6.70	690
Ma Tau Kok, No. 17	Ma Tau Kok	6.70	690
Ma Tau Kok, No. 18	Ma Tau Kok	6.70	690
Ma Tau Kok, No. 19	Ma Tau Kok	6.70	690
Ma Tau Kok, No. 20	Ma Tau Kok	6.70	690
Ma Tau Kok, No. 21	Ma Tau Kok	6.70	690
Ma Tau Kok, No. 22	Ma Tau Kok	6.70	690
Ma Tau Kok, No. 23	Ma Tau Kok	6.70	690
Ma Tau Kok, No. 24	Ma Tau Kok	6.70	690
Ma Tau Kok, No. 25	Ma Tau Kok	6.70	690
Ma Tau Kok, No. 26	Ma Tau Kok	6.70	690
Ma Tau Kok, No. 27	Ma Tau Kok	6.70	690
Ma Tau Kok, No. 28	Ma Tau Kok	6.70	690
Ma Tau Kok, No. 29	Ma Tau Kok	6.70	690
Ma Tau Kok, No. 30	Ma Tau Kok	6.70	690
Ma Tau Kok, No. 31	Ma Tau Kok	6.70	690
Ma Tau Kok, No. 32	Ma Tau Kok	6.70	690
Ma Tau Kok, No. 33	Ma Tau Kok	6.70	690
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Ma Tau Kok, No. 95	Ma Tau Kok	6.70	690
Ma Tau Kok, No. 96	Ma Tau Kok	6.70	690
Ma Tau Kok, No. 97	Ma Tau Kok	6.70	690
Ma Tau Kok, No. 98	Ma Tau Kok	6.70	690
Ma Tau Kok, No. 99	Ma Tau Kok	6.70	690
Ma Tau Kok, No. 100	Ma Tau Kok	6.70	690

NOTICES

A GARDEN FETE organized by the STUDENTS' UNION will be held in the Grounds of the University on SATURDAY, January 30th from 3-7 p.m.

Under the distinguished patronage of His Excellency the Governor and Lady May.

Proceeds to be given to the PRINCE OF WALES' NATIONAL RELIEF FUND.

Admission: 50 cts.

M. N. NOGAWA, OF KYOTO, is Exhibiting at MESSRS. KOMOR & KOMOR, Des Vaux Road.

A specially selected assortment of Kyoto inlaid Bronze, Damascene, Cloisonne & Satsuma Objects of Art.

Exhibition and Sale from 16th to 26th December.

N. NOGAWA, c/o Messrs. KOMOR & KOMOR, Alexandra Building.

SINCON & CO.

Established A. D. 1880. IRON, STEEL, METAL and HARDWARE MERCHANTS. Wholesale and Retail Ironmongers, Pig Iron and Foundry Cokes Importers. General Storekeepers and Shipchangers, Nos. 35 and 37, Hing Loong Street, (2nd Street west of Central Market) Telephone No. 515.

AMERICAN DENTISTRY. PORCELAIN FILLINGS. The Latest Improvement for Lasting Workmanship and Painless Operations. No charge for examination. Fees moderate. Diploma, Tokio.

Dr. T. YAMASAKI, 34, Queen's Road Central (Corner of Flower Street) Telephone 62.

Over 30 years ago the late Lord Beaconsfield testified to the benefits he received from HIRNOLD'S CURE, and every post-betrayed similar letters to-day.

HIRNOLD'S CURE for ASTHMA

FAMED FOR 40 YEARS. Sold in lines by all Chemists and Stores throughout the Country. Beware of Imitations.

Don't forget after the Show Supper and Light Refreshments at EXHIBITION GARDEN, Open till 11 o'clock.

ENTERTAINMENTS.

AMATEUR DRAMATIC CLUB

PRESENTS AT THE

THEATRE ROYAL

An Evening and An Afternoon with the Fairies.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 2ND AT 9.15 P.M.
WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 6TH AT 4.30 P.M.

in aid of

THE BELGIAN RELIEF FUND.

Under the distinguished patronage of H.E. Sir F. H. May, K.C.M.G., Major-General F. H. Kelly, C.B., and Commodore R. H. Anstruther, C.M.G.

A BALLET

ENTITLED

"Snowwhite and the Frog Prince"

IN 3 PARTS & 4 TABLEAUX.

Booking at Moultres from:

TUESDAY, December 22nd at 9 a.m.

PRICES AS USUAL.

MATINEE—Children Half Price.

Soldiers and Sailors in Uniform Admitted at Half Price.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

TUESDAY, 29th December.

The Great War Picture

Melodramatic Film

"THE BELLS OF RHEIMS"

3,000 Feet Long—in 2 Parts.

For a few nights only.

The Public are requested to be early, owing to the great demand for seats.

4th and 5th Series expected in a few days.

BIJOU SCENIC THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT! WAR PICTURE TO-NIGHT!!

6th Series—Length 2,000 Feet.

By Special Request.

"ROCAMBOLE" 3rd Series.

in 4 Parts—Length 7,000 Feet.

XMAS MATINEE—at 4.15 p.m.

Monster Programme

"ALONE WITH THE DEVIL"

in 4 parts—Length 6,000 Feet.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

GEO. P. LAMMERT.

AUCTIONEER, SHARE & GENERAL BROKER

A VALUABLE COLLECTION OF ANTIQUE CHINA & CURIOS

(Just arrived from the North, being the property of the well-known collector, Mr. Lah Ven Kee).

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

Monday & Tuesday the 28th & 29th December, 1914 commencing at each day at 2.30 p.m. at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street.

A Valuable Collection of Antique China & Curiors from Sung to Ming Dynasties and Kanghi to Towkwong Periods, comprising:

3-coloured and Plue and White Vases, Plates, Bowls and Figures, etc., etc.

Sang-de-boeuf vases, Large White & Crystal Goddess of Mercy (Ming).

Large bronze vases, Sung.

Fine Crystal Vases & Snuff Bottles.

Porcelain & Agate Snuff Bottles.

Green & Red Jade Ornaments.

Old lacquered screens with 5-coloured decoration & Blackwood screens with blue & white & 5-coloured Kanghi & Kienlung porcelain plaques, pottery & porcelain pictures inlaid in wood, etc., etc.

also

A few pieces of Very Finely Carved Soochow Red Wood.

N.B.—The Undersigned will give a 2-weeks' guarantee as to the genuineness of the articles offered.

On view from Saturday, the 26th December, 1914.

Catalogues will be issued.

Terms—Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMERT, Auctioneer.

NOTICE.

BREWER & CO.

Pedder Street (Adjoining Hongkong Hotel Main Entrance)
Telephone No. 696.

THE FRANCO-GERMAN WAR, by Major General Maurice and others	014.70	THE WOMAN ALONE, by Marie Harrison	01.75
THE NAVAL ANNUAL, by Viscount Hythe	2.50	IN SELF DEFENCE, by Silas K. Hooking	1.75
THE SECRETS OF THE GERMAN WAR OFFICE, by Karl Graves	1.50	THE AUCTION BLOCK, by Rex Beach	1.75
HOW GERMANY MAKES WAR, by Bernhard	1.80	NIGHT WATCHES, by W. W. Jacobs	1.75
MOLLY'S HUSBAND, by Richard Marsh	2.50	THE HAPPY RECRUIT, by W. Pett Ridge	1.75

THE DAILY TELEGRAPH WAR MAP 1/100

BARTHOLOMEW'S WAR MAP 1/50

LETT'S DIARIES FOR 1915

OFFICIAL MARKET PRICES

Hongkong, December 4, 1914.

BUTCHER MEAT.

Beef Sirloin & Prime Cut,—Mei Lung Pa ..	lb. 21
" Corned,—Ham Ngau Yuk ..	" 21
" Roast,—Shiu ..	" 21
" Breast,—Ngau Lam ..	" 19
" Soup,—Tong Yuk ..	" 16
" Steak,—Ngau Yuk Pa ..	" 22
" do.,—Sirloin—Ngau Lau ..	" 23
" Sausages,—Ngau Cheung ..	" 38
Bullock's Brains—No ..	per set 12
" Tongue, fresh,—Ngau Li ..	each 50
" Corned,—Ham Ngau Li ..	" 60
" Head,—Ngau Tan ..	\$1.20
" Heart,—Ngau Sum ..	lb. 14
" Hump, Salt,—Ngau Kin ..	" 22
" Feet,—Ngau Keuk ..	each 12
" Kidneys,—Ngau Yiu ..	" 12
" Tail,—Ngau Moi ..	" 20
" Liver,—Ngau Kon ..	lb. 13
" Tripe (undressed),—Ngau To ..	" 6
Calves' Head & Feet,—Ngau-tai-tau-keuk ..	set \$1.20
Mutton Chop,—Young Pei Kwat ..	lb. 26
" Leg,—Young Pei ..	" 26
" Shoulder,—Young Shau ..	" 24
" Saddle ..	" 27
Pigs Chitlings,—Chu Chong ..	" 27
" Brains,—Chu No ..	per set 24
" Feet,—Chu Keuk ..	lb. 14
" Fry,—Chu Chap ..	" 16
" Head,—Chu Tan ..	" 18
" Heart,—Chu Sam ..	each 12
" Kidneys,—Chu Yiu ..	" 18
" Liver,—Chu Kon ..	lb. 30
Pork Chop,—Chu Pai Kwat ..	" 28
" Corned,—Ham Chu Yuk ..	" 30
" Leg,—Chu Pei ..	" 20
" Fat or Lard,—Chu Yau ..	" 20
Sheep's Head and Feet,—Young Tau Kouk ..	set 60
" Heart,—Young Sam ..	each 8
" Kidneys,—Young Yiu ..	" 12
" Liver,—Young Kon ..	lb. 27
Sucking Pigs, to order,—Chu Tsai ..	" 22
Suet, Beef,—Shang Ngau Yau ..	" 22
" Mutton,—Shang Yeung Yau ..	" 27
Veal,—Ngau Tsai Yuk ..	" 19
" Sausages,—Ngau Tsai Cheung ..	" 20
Lard,—Chu Yau ..	" 22

POULTRY.

Chicken,—Kai Tsai ..	lb. 30
Capons, Large, Small,—Sin Kai ..	" 30
Ducks,—Ap ..	" 24
Doves,—Pan Kau ..	" 18
Eggs, Hen,—Kai Tan (cooking) ..	per doz 24
Fowls, Canton,—Kai ..	lb. 34
" Hainan,—Hoi Nam Kai ..	" 28
Geese,—Ngo ..	" 24
Pigeons, Canton,—Pak Kap ..	each 30
" Hoihow,—Hoi How Pak Kap ..	" 25
Snipe,—Sha Tsui ..	each 23
Turkeys, Cook,—Fo Kai Kung ..	lb. 65
" Hen,—Na ..	" 45

FISH.

Barbel,—Ka Yu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	lb. 18
Bream,—Pin Yu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	" 20
Canton Fresh Water Fish,—Hoi Sin Yu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	" 17
Carp,—Li Yu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	" 22
Catfish,—Chik Yu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	" 15
Codfish,—Man Yu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	" 16
Crabs,—Hai	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	" 24
Cuttle Fish,—Muk Yu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	" 18
Dab,—Sha Mang Yu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	" 14
Dace,—Wong Mei Lap	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	" 15
Dog Fish,—Tit To Sha	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	" 12
Eels, Conger,—Hoi Man	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	" 13
Fresh water,—Tam Sui Yu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	" 20
Eels, Yellow,—Wong Sin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	" 32
Frogs,—Tin Kai	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	" 33
Garoupa,—Shek Pan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	" 45
Gudgeon,—Pak Kap Yu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	" 18
Herrings,—Tso Pak	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	" 23
Halibut,—Cheung Kwan Kap	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	" 28
Labrus,—Wong Ha Yu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	" 20
Loach,—Wu Yu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	" 26
Lobsters,—Lung Ha	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	" 30
Mackerel,—Chi Yu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	" 20
Monk Fish,—Mong Yu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	" 32
Mullet,—Chai Yu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	" 26
Oysters,—Shang Ho	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	" 24
Parrot Fish,—Kai Kung Yu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	" 12
Perch,—Tau Lo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	" 24
Pike,—Ka Pau Fong	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	" 18
Plaice,—Fan Yu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	" 14
Pomfret, Black,—Hak Cheung	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	" 28
Pomfret, White,—Pak Cheung	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	" 32
Prawns,—Ming Ha	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	" 40
Ray,—Fai Pa Sha	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	" 12
Rock Fish,—Shek Kau Kung	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	" 18
Roach,—Chun Yu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	" 12
Salmon,—Ma Yu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	" 36
Shark,—Sha Yu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	" 8
Skate,—Po Yu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	" 10
Shrimps,—Ha	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	" 12
Snapper,—Lap Yu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	" 32
Soles,—Tat Sha Yu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	" 35
Teach,—Wan Yu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	" 20
Turbot,—Oho How Yu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	" 24
Turtles small fresh water,—Kong Yu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	" 20

DIARY OF WAR.

COUNTRIES AT WAR.

Germany	Britain.
Austria	Russia.
Turkey	France.
	Belgium.
	Japan.
	Servia.
	Montenegro.

ARMY TERMS EXPLAINED.

Army corps is a complete army on a small scale in itself. The strength varies from 35,000 to 45,000 men.

Division is a force of infantry, cavalry, and artillery, usually with a strength of from 15,000 to 20,000 men.

Brigade is a force of infantry or cavalry. The infantry brigade is from 4,000 to 7,000 strong. The cavalry brigade is from 1,000 to 2,000 strong.

Regiment of infantry is from 2,000 to 4,000 strong. A cavalry regiment is from 500 to 1,000 men strong.

Squadron of cavalry is from 150 to 200 men strong.

Battery of artillery in the British and French armies has 6 guns and about 200 men. In the German Army consists of 4 guns and 150 men. In the Russian Army, it consists of 8 guns and 250 men.

Events that Brought It About.

1878.—Berlin Congress charges Austria-Hungary with the occupation of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

1885.—Austria-Hungary saves Serbia from destruction by Bulgaria.

1908.—Tariff war between Austria-Hungary and Serbia.

1908.—Annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina by Austria-Hungary.

1912.—Serbo-Bulgarian Alliance with a clause against Austria.

1913.—Serbia thrown back from the Adriatic in favour of an independent Albania.

1914.—June 28.—Archduke Franz Ferdinand and Consort assassinated by a Serbian student at Sarajevo.

July 23.—Austro-Hungarian Note delivered to Serbia demanding suppression of Pan-Serbian movement and punishment of accomplices in assassinations. Answer required by 6 p.m. same day.

July 24.—Details of Note published and proved unexpected. Semi-official *Pester Lloyd* affirms that Germany will suffer no third party to intervene between Austria and Serbia.

July 25.—Russian Cabinet meets; announced that mobilisation proceeds forthwith.

Since Fighting Began.

July 27.—Serbian troops aboard Danube steamer fire on Austrian troops; engagement ensues. Sir Edward Grey announces his efforts to arrange conference of Ambassadors.

July 28.—Austria declares war on Serbia. Germany considers Sir Edward Grey's suggested conference has no prospect of success.

July 30.—British First Fleet leaves Portland under sealed orders. Belgrade in flames.

July 31.—Germany asks Russia for explanation of her mobilisation. Attack on Belgrade continues. Martial law in Germany. London Stock Exchange closed.

August 1.—Austrian Reserve called out. German ultimatum to France and Russia, expiring at noon. Italy declares neutrality. Evidence of Australian loyalty. Bank of England rate 10 per cent. Germany declares war. First shots fired by Russian frontier patrol on Germans near Prostok; no casualties.

August 2.—British cabinet meets and adjourns till evening. Cossacks invade Germany near Biala. Germans invade France near Oirey. Germans enter Luxembourg. Germany promises indemnity to Luxembourg.

August 3.—Severe fighting on River Drin between Serbians and Austrians. Patriotic scenes outside Buckingham Palace.

August 4.—Earl Kitchener sails, but is recalled. War declared between Britain and Germany.

August 5.—Germans invade Belgium. Japan to take measures to discharge Treaty obligations to Britain. Germans violate Dutch territory at Tilbourg. Russian and German troops in contact on frontier. Bombardment of Liege begun by Germans. Sir John French gazetted Inspector General of British Forces. Admiral Jellicoe becomes supreme commander of the Fleet.

August 6.—German troops reported to have been repulsed by Belgians in fighting near Liege. Numerous German prizes brought to British ports. Earl Kitchener appointed Secretary for War. H.M.S. Amphion sinks German mine-layer Koenigin Louise and later strikes mine and sinks herself.

August 7.—German Cavalry division routed by Belgians in Luxembourg. Germany asks for armistice; admits 25,000 men are hors de combat.

August 9.—Germans evacuate Luxembourg owing to French advance. Japan issues ultimatum to Germany. German submarine sunk by British warship. Reported that Japan has issued ultimatum against Germany.

August 14.—Liege still intact. Belgium asks France to accommodate 2,000 German prisoners. Transportation of French troops to Belgium complete; whole force ready to advance. Belgians drive enemy eastward; no German cavalry between Haselt and Ramillies.

August 15.—French troops enter Belgium at Charleroi. Bavarian Army Corps defeated by French at Avricourt and Oirey.

August 18.—Japan sends ultimatum to Germany demanding that Kiaochow be handed over to Japan, with a view to eventual restoration to China; answer required by noon on August 23. French Fleet attacks Austrian Fleet off Budua, sinking two ironclads and setting fire another.

August 17.—Officially announced that British Expeditionary Force safely lands on French soil.

August 18.—Belgian Royal Family and Government move to Brussels.

August 20.—Germans occupy Brussels.

August 22.—Germans impose war levies of £2,000,000 and £3,000,000 respectively on Province of Liege and City of Brussels. Canadian House of Commons pass war appropriation of \$50,000,000. Servians recapture Austrians along the Drina.

August 23.—Japan declares war on Germany.

August 28.—Russians continue on offensive on East Prussian frontier. German forces being compelled to retreat on Koenigsberg. Russian advance in East Prussia continues. Togoland surrenders to British.

August 28.—British Fleet sinks three German cruisers and two destroyers off Heligoland.

August 29.—German troops being withdrawn from Belgium owing to Russian advance. Earl Kitchener announces that two Divisions and a Cavalry Division from India are being sent to France.

August 30.—Apia, in German Samoa, surrenders to expeditionary force from New Zealand.

August 31.—Allies occupy line extending from mouth of the Somme inland along the river, past the fortresses of La Fere and Laon, towards Mezieres.

Sept. 1.—German Cavalry Corps marches on Forest of Compiègne, and is engaged by British, who capture ten guns.

Sept. 2.—Japanese occupy seven islands of Kiaochow, and remove 1,000 mines. French Government removes to Bordeaux for purely military reasons.

September 3.—Russians defeat Austrians and occupy Lemberg. Additional list of British casualties issued. General Gallieni issues proclamation saying "he will defend Paris to the end."

September 4.—Russians occupy Heilica. Announced that in seven days fighting, Russians have captured 40,000 prisoners. New British recruits total 280,000.

September 5.—German squadron sinks 15 British fishing boats in North Sea, the crews being taken prisoners. Announced that British, France, and Russia mutually engage not to conclude peace separately during the war.

September 7.—Announced that H.M.S. Pathfinder struck a mine off the East coast and rapidly foundered. Official report issued stating that German enveloping movement is abandoned; British superiority over Germans clearly demonstrated.

September 8.—Russians capture Mikolajoff and Rawaraska, and convert Galicia into Russian Province.

September 10.—Force of 60,000 Germans hurrying through Belgium to assist defeated Right Wing in France. British forces cross the Marne; enemy retreat 25 miles.

Sept. 11.—German retreat continues; announced that in four days the Allies have advanced 37.1-2 miles. British squadrons make a complete sweep of the North Sea; no German ship seen.

Sept. 12.—Whole German right wing falling back in disorder, Allies pursuing them. German cavalry reported exhausted. Provinces of Antwerp and Limburg entirely free of enemy.

Sept. 13.—German evacuation Amiens, and give way at Revigny and Brabant-le-roi. Crown Prince's Army driven back. French territory on east frontier free of enemy. Russians capture 8,000 prisoners and great quantities of war material at Rawaraska, and occupy Czernowitz. Servians defeat 90,000 Austrians at the angle of the Rivers Drina and Save. Announced that German cruiser *Hela* was sunk by hostile submarine.

Sept. 16.—Crown Prince's Army driven further back. Allies occupy Rheims; 600 prisoners captured on the right of the British. Announced that Brigadier General N. Findlay is killed. Sixteen hundred German prisoners landed in England.

Sept. 18, 19 and 20.—Battle of the Aisne continues. German counter-attacks failing. Germans fire on Rheims Cathedral, setting historic building on fire.

Sept. 22.—H.M. ships *Aboukir*, *Cressy* and *Hogue* sunk by German submarines in the North Sea. Battle of the Aisne continues without appreciable change in the situation.

Sept. 23 to 26.—The great battle continues; German counter-attacks being everywhere repulsed. Land fighting begins around Taingtan.

Sept. 28 and 29.—Battle of the Aisne continues. Allies beat back severe attacks by the enemy.

Sept. 30.—Big battle continues in favour of Allies, who make slight progress all along the line. Germans bombard Antwerp, but are repulsed. Russians continue to progress and are reported halting to Buda Pest.

Oct. 1.—Announced that H.M.S. *Cumberland* has captured nine German liners and one gunboat in Cameroonian River. Allies' position in France reported entirely satisfactory.

Oct. 2.—Germans vigorously bombard Antwerp. British Admiralty announces adoption of mine-laying policy as a counter-measure to German activity.

Oct. 3.—French President and Ministers start on visit to congratulate armies in the field. The Ozar leaves for the front. Big battle continues in France. Crown Prince's Army being repulsed near Varennes.

Oct. 4.—Germans make night attack at Taingtan, but are defeated, losing 47 killed. In the big battle Allies twice destroy enemy's lines of communications. Russians defeat and pursue Germans.

Oct. 7.—Bombardment of Antwerp continues. German commander warning populace. Belgian Government removes to Ostend. German cruiser *Cormoran* and two gunboats sunk in Kiaochow Bay. Big battle still proceeding, fighting becoming increasingly violent.

Oct. 11.—Fall of Antwerp announced. Allies still progress all along the line. Germans drop 20 bombs on Paris.

Oct. 12.—German aviators drop six more bombs on Paris.

Oct. 13.—Commando under Colonel Maritz revolts in the Cape Province, having concluded an agreement with Germans. Belgian Government removes to Havre, in France. Allies resume offensive;

"real progress" reported.

Oct. 14.—Announced that Russian cruisers sink two German submarines in the Baltic. Canadian contingent arrives at Plymouth. H.M.S. *Yarmouth* sinks the *Markomanna* and captures the *Pontoporus* (Emden's supply ship) off Sumatra.

Oct. 15.—Allies make further progress, occupying a line from Ipres to the sea. H.M.S. *Hawke* sunk by submarine in the North Sea.

Oct. 16.—Four German destroyers sunk off the Dutch coast.

Oct. 17, 18 and 19.—Further advances of Allies reported, notably on the Left Wing. French cruiser *Waldeck Rousseau* sinks Austrian submarine off Dalmatian coast.

Oct. 20.—Japanese occupy Marshall, Mariana and Caroline Islands.

Oct. 21.—Announced that the Emden sinks five more British vessels and captures another. British warships do great work off the Belgian coast, shelling the enemy's trenches and wrecking six batteries. Germans who had advanced on Warsaw compelled to retreat. Russians pursuing them. British naval flotilla continues to bombard German flank.

Oct. 23.—Severe fighting on the Left Wing, the Allies continuing to make progress. Steamer *Crefeld* arrives at Las Palmas with the crews of 13 steamers sunk by the German cruiser *Karlsruhe*, mostly in the Atlantic.

Oct. 24.—British destroyer *Badger* sinks German submarine

off Dutch coast. Announced that there are nine German cruisers on the high seas, and that 70 warships of the Allies are searching for them.

Oct. 25 to 28.—Allies continue to progress on the Left Wing, and Russians advance to Lowicz and Lodz, driving the Germans before them. French drive enemy over frontier east of Nancy.

Oct. 29.—Five men sentenced to death in connection with the assassination of Prince Franz Ferdinand, and others sent to penal servitude.

Oct. 29.—Russians break resistances of last units of the enemy north of the Pilica, and the whole Austro-German Army retreats.

Oct. 30.—Reported that the Emden enters Peking harbour and sinks the Russian cruiser *Jemchug* and a French destroyer. Turkish warships enter open port of Odessa and bombard Russian ships. Turkish cruiser bombards Theodosia, in the Crimea.

Oct. 31.—Germans attempt general offensive movement from Nieuport to Arras, but Allies still advance. Enemy reported to be withdrawing from Dixmude. Russians still advance in Poland and East Prussia.

Nov. 1.—British cruiser *Hermes* sunk by submarine in the Straits of Dover. British, French and Russian Ambassadors in Constantinople request passports. Most of the German forts at Taingtan silenced by Japanese and British bombardment. British and French Ambassadors leave Constantinople. Announced that 2,000 armed Bedouins have

penetrated Egyptian territory. Germans continue violent attacks in Belgium and France, but are everywhere repulsed. British Government to shortly issue war loan of £200,000,000. Turkey apologises to Russia, but endeavours to throw the responsibility on the latter.

Nov. 3.—H.M.S. *Minerva* bombards Ataba, which is evacuated. Thrilling story from British Headquarters issued showing how a large body of British troops was transferred from the Aisne to the battle on the north coast, and how in subsequent fighting the enemy suffered terribly from our offensive. Submarine D5 sunk in skirmish with retreating German squadron in North Sea. German abandon left bank of the Yser below Dixmude. Anglo-French Squadron bombards the Dardanelles.

Nov. 4.—German cruiser *Yorck* strikes chain of mines blocking entrance to Jade Bay and sinks *Jabbe* and *Brin* and *Tarkey* declared. Annexation of Cyprus announced.

Nov. 6.—Austrians retreating along whole front before Russians. France declares war with Turkey.

Nov. 7.—Fall of Taingtan announced. Russians continue triumphant march, capturing many prisoners and guns. Allies still make progress.

Nov. 8.—Announced that the surrender of Taingtan is unconditional. Russian cavalry enters German territory from beyond the Vistula.

Nov. 9.—Colonial contingents given great reception at Lord

Mayor's Show. Patriotic speeches at the Guildhall banquet. German cruiser *Emden* caught off Coos Islands by H.M.A.S. *Sylar*; engagement ensues; *Emden* goes ashore and is burnt out; Commander and a nephew of the Kaiser among the prisoners.

Nov. 10.—German cruiser *Koenigsberg* imprisoned in the Radagi River, German *Ze* Africa by sinking of colliers a the river's mouth. Russians still advancing in Poland and East Prussia.

Nov. 12.—Severe fighting in France and Belgium; Germans take Dixmude, but Allies hold their own elsewhere. Further Russian advance in East Prussia. Admiralty announces that, in absence of information, loss of cruisers *Gool Hope* and *Mon* mouth must be assumed.

Nov. 13.—Mr. Asquith announces that British casualties in France up to October 31 total 57,000. Christian De Wet's rebel commando severely defeated by General Botha. Announced that supplementary vote for another million men will be asked for, bringing British Army up to 2,186,400, exclusive of Territorials.

Nov. 14.—Egyptian Mohammedans give expression to remarkable feelings of loyalty towards British.

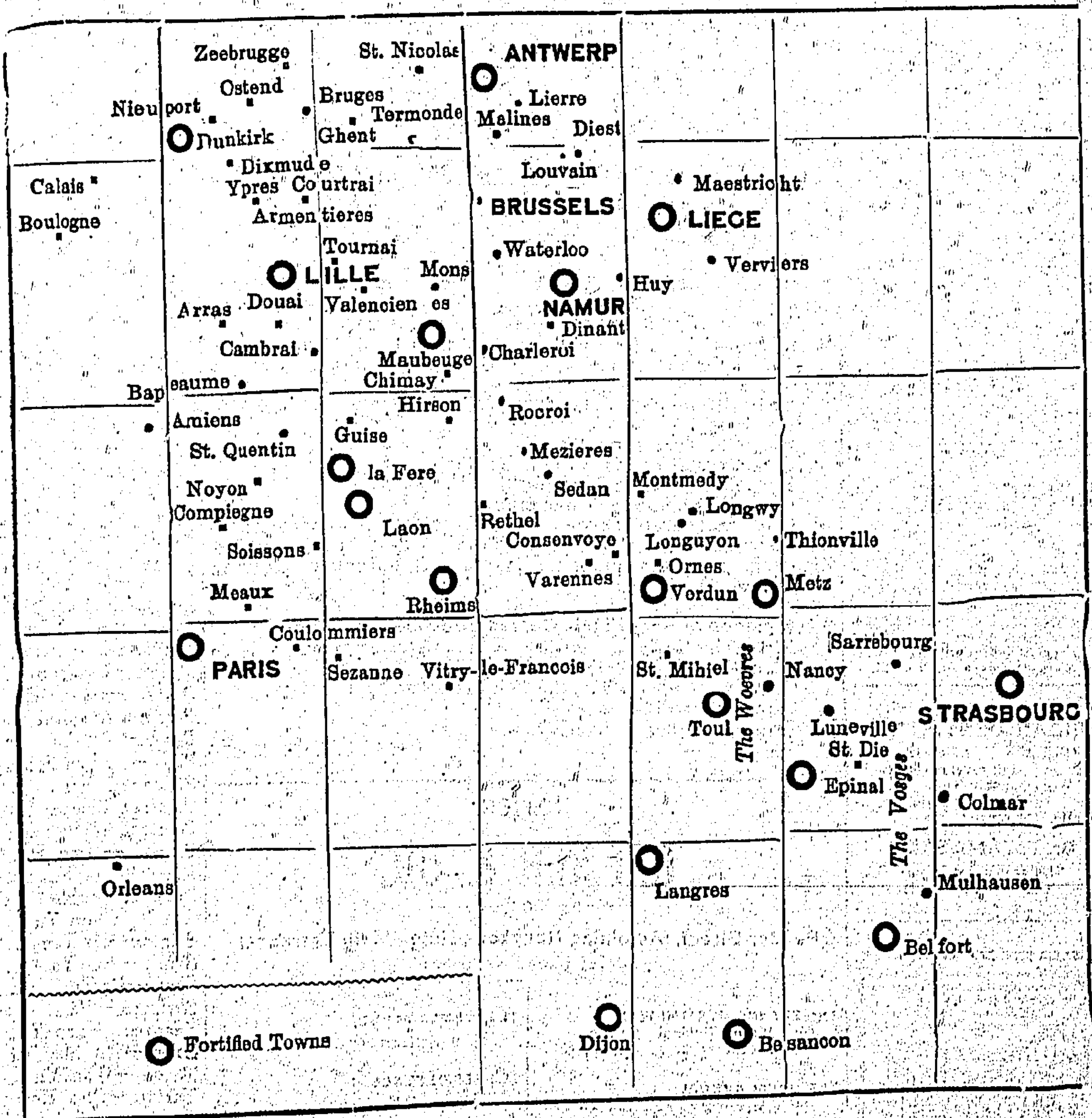
Nov. 15.—Death of Earl Roberts in France announced. Fighting still continues in Belgium, Germans being thrown back to right bank of the Yser Canal.

(Continued on page 10)

THE WAR.

Plan of the Great Battlefield, Showing Fortified Towns, etc.

(CROSS LINES WITHIN THE PLAN ARE THOSE OF LONGITUDE AND LATITUDE.)



The above is a plan showing the area most affected in the present hostilities between the British, French and Belgian troops and the German forces. Latest advices are to the effect that the Allies have begun a general offensive and have made exceedingly good progress all along the line.

SHARE REPORT.

COMPARATIVE SHARE QUOTATIONS.

STOCK.	To-day's Closing Prices	Number of Shares	Par Value	Paid Up	1913. Highest	1913. Lowest	1914. Highest	1914. Lowest	Last Dividend and Date
Banks.									
H'kong & Shanghai Banking Corp. £750 sa.	120,000	\$125	all	835	Jan. 790	Aug. 750	750	750	£2.3/- at ex 1/10% equal to \$22.80 for 1/2 year ending 30/6/14
Marine Insurances.									
Canton Insurance Office, Ltd. £340 s.	10,000	\$50	all	349	Oct. 270	Jan. 345	340	340	Final of \$3 a/c 1912. Interim of \$18 a/c 1913.
North China Ins. Co., Ltd. £145 n.	10,000	\$15	all	137 1/2	Aug. 131	Jan. 145	145	145	Final of 10 p.c. making 20 p.c. for 1912
Union Ins. Society of Canton, Ltd. £750 b.	2,400	\$250	100	845	April 784	Sept. 750	745	745	Final of \$20 making \$50 for 1912 and Interim of \$30 for 1913
Yangtze Ins. Assoc. Ltd. £200	12,000	\$100	60	200	April 185	June 200	200	200	Final of \$12 mak. \$15 for 1912 & Int. of \$3 for 1913
Fire Insurances.									
China Fire Ins. Co., Ltd. £149 s.	20,000	\$100	all	161 1/2	Dec. 146	May 149	149	149	\$10 for 1912
H'kong Fire Ins. Co., Ltd. £385 s.	8,000	\$250	60	385	Jan. 354	May 385	385	385	\$27 for 1912
Shipping.									
China & Manila S.S. Co., Ltd. £51 b.	30,000	\$25	all	11 1/2	June 7 1/2	Oct. 5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	\$1 for 1906
Douglas Steamship Co., Ltd. £30 s.	20,000	\$10	all	42	May 30	Oct. 30	30	30	\$3 for year ending 30/6/14
Hongkong, C. & M.S.S. Co., Ltd. £23 s.	80,000	\$15	all	2 1/4	Aug. 27	April 23	23	23	Interim of 50 cts. for 1/2 year ending 30/6/14
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd. \$55 b.	60,000	\$5	all	99	April 75	Aug. 56 1/2	54	54	Final of 3% making 6% on preferred shares & 5% on deferred shares for year 1913
Shell Transport & Trading Co., Ltd. £77/- b.	3,797,610	\$1	all	118/-	April 98/6	Oct. 77/-	77/-	77/-	Final of 5/- making 7/- for 1913
Star Ferry Company, Ltd. £40	40,000	\$10	all	58	Oct. 32 1/2	Jan. 40	40	40	Interim of 1/- a/c 1914. No. 22 \$1.70 per share and bonus of 30 cents per share for year ending 30/4/14
Refineries.									
China Sugar Refining Co., Ltd. £77 b.	20,000	\$100	all	112	Jan. 92 1/2	Aug. 77	77	77	\$3 for 1913
Luzon Sugar Refining Co., Ltd. £17 s.	7,000	\$100	all	40	Jan. 30	Dec. 18	17	17	\$3 for 1897
Mining.									
Kailan Mining Adm'n. £37/6	1,000,000	\$1	all	37/-	Dec. 30/-	July 37/6	37/6	37/6	Interim of 5% Coupon No. 3. account of year ending 30/6/14
Raub Australian Gold Mining Co., Ltd. £22.20 b.	200,000	\$1	all	4 1/4	Jan. 3	Aug. 2.20	2.10	2.10	1/2 for 1909
Tronoh Mines Ltd. £24/-	160,000	\$1	all	86/-	Feb. 38/-	Dec. 24/-	24/-	24/-	1/- mak. 7/6 a/c 1913
Docks, Wharves and Godowns.									
Hongkong & K.W. & G. Co., Ltd. £74 s.	60,000	\$50	all	99	July 74	Mar. 76	74	74	\$3.50 for year 1913
H'kong & W'poa D. Co., Ltd. £59 s.	50,000	\$50	all	90	June 56	Jan. 59	59	59	\$3 dividend for year 1913
S'hai Dock & Eng. Co., Ltd. £53 n.	55,700	\$100	all	72	Jan. 51	July 55	53	53	Tls. 5 for 1913
S'hai & H'kew W. Co., Ltd. £91	66,000	\$100	all	113 1/2	May 103	Jan. 91	91	91	Interim of Tls 3 for 1913
Lands, Hotels and Buildings.									
Anglo French Lands £94	25,000	\$100	all	125	Aug. 112	Mar. 94	94	94	Tls. 6 on 29.2.10
H'kong Hotel Co., Ltd. (Old) £120 b.	12,000	\$50	25	125	Aug. 112	Mar. 94	94	94	\$3.50 for half year ending 30/6/14
H'kong Land Investment Co. £114 s.	150,000	\$100	all	118	July 101	Jan. 114	114	114	\$3 for year ending 30/6/14
H'phreys Estate & F. Co., Ltd. £72 b.	130,000	\$10	all	9 1/4	Sept. 8	Feb. 7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	50 cents for 1913
K'loon Land & Building Co., Ltd. £44 b.	60,000	\$50	30	44	Aug. 33	Feb. 44	44	44	\$2.80 for 1913
Shanghai Lands £95 b.	78,000	\$50	all	95	—	—	95	95	Interim of 5 p.c. for year end'g 30.6.13
West Point Building Co., Ltd. £71	12,500	\$50	all	74 1/2	June 54 1/2	Jan. 71	71	71	\$2.00 for half year ending 30.6.14
Manila M'pole Hotel £8	15,000	\$10	all	—	—	—	8	8	15 per cent. for 1910
H'kong Central Estates £100	10,000	\$100	all	—	—	—	100	100	First year.
Cotton Mills.									
Ewo Cotton S. & W. Co., Ltd. £117 s. ex	20,000	\$50	all	148 1/2	Nov. 120	July 117	117	117	Tls. 12 for year ending 31/10/14
Hongkong Cotton Co. £7 s.	125,000	\$10	all	10 1/4	April 7 1/2	Dec. 7	7	7	50 cents 31/7/08
Kung Yik £114 b.	75,000	\$10	all	15 1/2	Jan. 12 1/2	July 11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	Tls. 1 1/2 for year ending 30/11/13
Laou Kung Mow £74	8,000	\$100	all	112	Jan. 93	Sept. 75	74	74	Tls. 12 for 1913
Shanghai Cottons £78	40,000	\$50	all	136	Mar. 104	Sept. 78	78	78	Tls. 10 for year ending 30/6/13
Miscellaneous.									
China Borneo Company, Ltd. £10 1/4 b.	60,000	\$2	all	11 1/2	May 9	April 10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	\$1.20 for 1913
China Light & Power Co., Ltd. £4 s.	50,000	\$5	all	5	Nov. 2.80	Jan. 4	4	4	6% for year ending 28.2.06
Do. (Spec. shares) £50,000 \$1 all	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	70 cts. for 1913.
China Prov. L. & M. Co., Ltd. £74 b.	200,000	\$10	all	9 1/4	Feb. 8 1/2	May 7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	\$1.50 for year ending 31/7/14
Dairy Farm Company, Ltd. £35 s.	40,000	\$7 1/2	all	29	Oct. 2 1/2	Jan. 30	30	30	40 cts. for 1911.
Green Island Cement Co., Ltd. £5 b.	400,000	\$10	all	7.80	Nov. 4.10	Jan. 5	5	5	\$1.81 per share for 1913
Hongkong Electric Co., Ltd. £36 1/2 b.	90,000	\$10	all	49	Dec. 26	Jan. 36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2	Interim of \$2 1/2 a/c 1914
Hongkong Ice Company, Ltd. £195 b.	5,000	\$25	all	200	Jan. 15	Oct. 195	195	195	Final div. of 6d. making 7 1/2 p.c. for 1913
Hongkong Rope Mfg. Co., Ltd. £25 b.	60,000	\$10	all	25 1/4	July 19	Jan. 25	25	25	Interim of T. 1 making T. 2 a/c 1913
Hongkong Tramway Co., Ltd. £5.10 b.	325,000	\$5	all	9/6	Sept. 4/9	Jan. 5.20	5.00	5.00	80 cts. on fully paid shares and 8 cts. on \$1 paid shares for year ending 30.4.14
Langkats £31 b.	250,000	\$10	all	75	Jan. 19	Sept. 31	31	31	None
Peak Tramway Co., Ltd. (Old) £10 b.	25,000	\$10	all	11 1/4	April 9	Sept. 10	10	10	\$1.50 for 1910.
Do (New) 75 cts. b.	50,000	\$10	all	1.00	Jan. 90	Oct. 75 cts.	75 cts.	75 cts.	None
Philippines Ltd. £5 s.	75,000	\$10	all	10	—	—	5	5	No dividend this year.
H. Price & Co., Ltd. £6	13,200	\$50	all	—	—	—	20	20	35 cts. for year ending 31/5/14
Societes Pulpes et Papier-teries du Tonkin £20	18,000	\$20	all	—	—	—	135	135	\$1.25 per share for year ending 31.12.1913
Shanghai Sumatras £135 s.	20,000	\$5	all	5.00	May 3.50	Oct. 4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	70 cts. for 1913
Steam Laundry Co., Ltd. £4 1/4 s.	50,000	\$10	all	18 1/4	May 13 1/2	Feb. 18	18	18	50 cts. on old shares and 25 cts. on new shares for year ending 30.6.14
Union Water-boat Co., Ltd. £18 s.	90,000	\$10	all	8 1/4	May 6 1/4	Jan. 7	7	7	\$1. Interim a/c year 31.8.14
Watson and Co., Ltd. £7 s.	21,000	\$7	all	11	July 9	Jan. 7	6 1/4	6 1/4	—
William Powell, Limited. £6 1/4 s.	21,000	\$7	all	11	July 9	Jan. 7	6 1/4	6 1/4	—
S. C. Morning Post £29 b.	6,000	\$25	all	—	—	—	29	29	—

WRIGHT & HORNBY.

Share and General Brokers.

6, Des Vaux Road Central Tel. address, Rectitude

CORRECTED TO MON. DEC. 24, 1914.

THE TELEGRAPH DOES NOT HOLD ITSELF RESPONSIBLE FOR ANY OF THE ABOVE QUOTATIONS.

SHARE REPORT.

Messrs. Wright and Hornby, in their share report dated December 24, state—
 Owing to the Christmas holidays our report is issued one day earlier this week. Values have been well maintained since the issue of our last report, and a fair amount of investment business has been transacted.
 Bar Silver is quoted at 22.12 per oz. for ready, steady.
 Exchange on London opened at 1/9, T.T.
 Banks.—Hongkong and Shanghai Banks have sold at \$750 and are still wanted at the rate.
 Marine Insurances.—Cantons are quiet with sellers at \$340. Unions have improved from \$745 to \$750, buyers. North Chinas are quoted at Tls. 145 nominal and Yangtzes at \$200. Ex. 73.
 Fire Insurances.—China Fires have buyers at \$140 and Hongkong Fires are obtainable at \$385, after sales.
 Shipping.—China and Manilas can be placed at \$51.2, Indo-Chinas at \$58.1-2 sales and buyers and Douglas's at \$30. Star Ferries are quiet with sellers at \$40 and Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamboats after sales at \$23 close week with sellers at \$22.1-2. Shell Transport is sold at 77/- and more shares could probably be placed at this figure.
 Docks, Wharves and Godowns.—Kowloon Wharves have sellers at \$74, Hongkong Wharves are quoted at Tls. 85 nominal.
 Hongkong and Whampoa Docks close easier with sellers at \$59 after sales at the rate. Shanghai Docks are nominal at Tls. 53.
 Refineries.—China Sugars have changed hands at \$77 and there are further buyers at this rate. Luzons are weak with sellers at \$71.

Lands, Hotels and Buildings.—
 Hongkong Lands have buyers at \$113 and sellers at \$114. H'phreys Estates close steady at \$71.4, after sales, Kowloon Lands and West Points are without business to report and close quiet at quotations. Shanghai Lands are a firm market at Tls. 95, but there are no shares offering excepting at a stiff advance. Hongkong Central Estates are quiet at \$100, and Hongkong Hotels are in demand at \$120.
 Mining.—Kailans have declared a final dividend of 5 per cent. per share, making a total of 20 per cent. for the year—the shares are quoted at 36/8 or div. Raubs have changed hands freely at \$2.10 and at the close there are buyers at \$2.20. Tronohs are firm at 23/- and Langkats have buyers at Tls. 31.
 Cotton Mills.—Hongkong Cottons have sold at \$7 and there are further sellers at the rate. Ewos are quoted at Tls. 117. x div. of Tls. 12 per share sellers.

Kung Yiks are quoted at 11 sellers.
 Shanghai Cottons " 78
 Soey Chees " 38
 Leon Kung Mows " 74
 Miscellaneous.—There are buyers of China Borneos at \$104, China Providents at \$74, Green Island Cements at \$5.10, Hongkong Electrics at \$364, Hongkong Ices at \$195, Hongkong Low Level Trams at \$5.10, Peak Trams (old) at \$10, after sales, and the new shares at 75 cents. There are sellers of Dairy Farms at \$35, Steam Laundries at \$44, A. S. Watsons at \$7 and Wm. Powells at \$6.3-4.

NOTICE.

BANK HOLIDAYS.
 IN accordance with Ordinance No. 5 of 1912, the EXCHANGE BANKS will be closed for the transaction of Public Business on FRIDAY and SATURDAY the 25th and 26th instant.
 Hongkong, 22nd December, 1914.

CLOSING UP SALES.

D. CHELLARAM, SILK STORE,
 56, Queen's Road Central, is removing from the above premises to 38 and 40, Queen's Road Central, and is offering all the goods at a reduction 50 per cent. off the prices, for only two weeks. Early inspection solicited.
 Hongkong, 14th December, 1914.

THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND MORTGAGE CO., LTD.

(Capital Paid up...\$1,250,000.)

Loans on Mortgage of House Property, &c.
 Goods received on Storage.
 Advances made on Merchandise.
 Loans made on the Provident System.
 (Rates and Particulars on application.)

The Office of
TRUSTEE, EXECUTOR OF WILLS, ATTORNEY, &c.,
 Undertaken and Executed by
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.
 General Managers.
 Hongkong, 19th March, 1908.

HONGKONG HOTEL.

By kind permission of Lieutenant Colonel L. A. Watson, the Band of the 74th Punjab will be in attendance on Christmas Night and also New Year's Eve, when a Special Menu will be provided. Tables should be booked early.
J. H. TAGGART, Manager.

PEARL TRAMWAY CO. LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS		
7.00 A.M. to 8.00 A.M.	Every 15 Min.	75 MIN.
8.00 A.M. to 9.00 A.M.	Every 15 Min.	10 MIN.
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